

Portuguese Hero of '74 Coup On Trial Monday as Terrorist

By Ken Pottinger
International Herald Tribune

LISBON — A Portuguese Army officer, who was one of the most powerful men in the country a decade ago, will appear Monday as chief defendant at a trial of 54 people accused of terrorism.

The defendants are charged with "promoting, founding and directing a terrorist association," an offense punishable by up to 20 years' imprisonment.

Justice officials say stringent security measures will be in effect when Lieutenant Colonel Oteo Saraiwa de Carvalho, 48, and the others enter a bulletproof-glass dock.

The colonel, known in Portugal merely as Oteo, was a key member of a Communist-influenced triumvirate that ruled the country after the 1974 revolution, which ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship.

The colonel, operational commander of the coup, commanded the military police, which had unrestricted power of arrest and detention without trial.

U.S. Revises Evaluation Of Missile

(Continued from Page 1) 1977, the Carter administration accepted an overall limit on numbers of multiple-warhead missiles and, because of Soviet resistance, set aside efforts to limit destructive power.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has frequently cited the accuracy of the two missiles when arguing for the MX. A major justification for the MX has been the need to match the ability of the two Soviet missiles to destroy silos.

A Pentagon official familiar with the report said that even if the estimates were accurate, it would still leave the Soviet Union with 3,000 more accurate warheads on SS-18 missiles, or three for every Minute-man silo.

"Three on one is pretty good," the official said.

■ Pravda Denies Deployment

The Communist Party daily Pravda denied Friday reports from the United States that Moscow had continued to deploy SS-20 medium-range missiles despite a Soviet moratorium, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Pravda said the Soviet Union strictly abided by its commitment to a unilateral six-month freeze on deployment announced by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in April. Vice President George Bush of the United States said last month that the Russians had increased their deployments of the missile.

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According to the 10,000-page indictment, Colonel Carvalho, who was born in Mozambique, was the brains behind a shadowy urban guerrilla group linked to a five-year wave of killings, robberies and bombings.

The group, the April 25 Popular Forces, named for the date of the coup, claimed responsibility for a series of attacks, including bombing attempts against NATO warships in Lisbon harbor, West German Air Force facilities in southern Portugal and the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon.

Colonel Carvalho, speaking through his lawyer, Romen Frans, and in magazine interviews, has denied the charges and additional allegations that a leftist party he founded in 1980, the Popular Unity Forces, was linked to the 1974 revolution, which ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship.

The trial has ramifications that go beyond Portugal's borders. The prosecution alleges that in 1982 Colonel Carvalho reached an agreement with the leaders of Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony.

Even though the colonel's political popularity was waning as the country turned toward democracy, his arrest sparked sympathy and concern from diverse quarters.

Some Portuguese feared that the colonel was being persecuted for his politics. Questions were raised about the wisdom of arresting a man who had played a key role in restoring liberty and freedom to Portugal.

The trial is expected to be turbu-

lent. Pro-Oteo graffiti already dot walls in the capital.

Civil rights organizations have been campaigning against the colonel's detention without bail during the yearlong investigation.

A special top-security court has been constructed in Monsanto Prison, on a wooded hill outside the city, at a cost of \$600,000.



Colonel Otelo Saraiwa de Carvalho

The glass dock for the 54 accused can be equipped with an iron cage should the presiding judge, Adelino Salgado, rule that additional security is required.

Three of the accused, who have turned state witness, will be kept in a separate glassed-in area, and 20 others are to be tried in their absence.

The court hearing of evidence against seven alleged conspirators ended as it began eight weeks ago. Mr. Agca, serving a life sentence for the 1981 attack, contested a defense lawyer's plea that he should be subjected to psychiatric tests because of his irrational behavior during the trial. The court took no action on the request. Mr. Agca declared: "God the Invisible has asked me ... to proclaim that in this generation the whole world will be destroyed without mercy, because the world without God has no right to exist."

The court decided to reconvene on August 5 with the interrogation of a Turkish national, Arslan Samet, who was arrested in possession of an illegal firearm during the pope's visit to the Netherlands in May.

South Africa Says Aim of Violence Is Revolution

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa on Friday described the racial violence in the country as an orchestrated campaign to make the nation ripe for revolution, warning that firm action was needed to quell the unrest.

"Firm action to put an end to it will involve a high price," the state-run South African radio said in an editorial. The radio's commentaries often give a clue to impending government action.

"Murder, intimidation and arson are being used to make the country ungovernable and ripe for revolution," the radio said. The broadcast said that restoring law and order had become an essential prerequisite for reform.

Police said yesterday that police fired pistols, rubber bullets and tear gas overnight in renewed racial trouble in Soweto, the country's largest black township, near Johannesburg.

Much of the violence involved black students who have boycotted classes, continuing a year-old dispute over the government's refusal to allow elected student representatives. Nearly all Soweto schools are closed.

Police said that youths ran through the township, stoning trucks and cars and setting them afire.

Major unrest in 1976, in which 575 people died, began in Soweto, which has a population estimated at up to two million, but the township had been untouched by the current unrest until hundreds of children took to the streets Wednesday.

The Russians also apologized to Norway and Finland in January after a Soviet cruise missile strayed across Norwegian territory before crashing in northern Finland.

In the early hours of July 11, a Soviet frigate cut a cable used by the research vessel Malena in the Barents Sea. The Soviet apology, delivered Thursday, said the cutting was accidental.

According to the Norwegian crew, it is unlikely that the cutting was accidental because the crew of the Soviet frigate took great effort to inspect the cable, which was being used to pull a seismic streamer. The cable was cut in two places, near the buoy and close to the ship. About 4,300 feet (1,300 meters) of cable could not be found.

The Norwegians tried to communicate with the Soviet frigate over radio and also played a tape recording in Russian with an explanation of their activity.

The Soviet apology, a reply to a Norwegian protest over the incident, stated that the frigate had no functioning radio equipment with which to contact the Norwegian research vessel. Some Norwegian officials have expressed skepticism about this point of the reply.

One tentative explanation for the episode is that the Norwegian activity, which involved using strong sound signals, interfered with Soviet submarine communications. The Soviet Navy is conducting a naval exercise in the Barents Sea and in the north Atlantic.

There has also been speculation that the Soviet Union might have been suspicious that the vessel was following the Soviet naval exercise camouflaged as a nonmilitary exercise.

The boycott here was called by labor unions and other bodies to press demands including a freeze on the prices of basic goods, the withdrawal of military personnel from black townships, and the dismantling of black local governments regarded by black activists as collaborators with the white authorities.

Traders reported a large drop in revenues, and some shops either closed or began laying off workers.

Since unrest began in South Africa black townships in October, about 500 people, all but two of them blacks, have been reported killed. But rarely has black protest impinged directly on white living styles, since the townships are usually situated far from residential and business areas reserved by law for white ownership.

■ Dutchman Handed Over

Klaas De Jonge, a Dutchman at the center of a diplomatic dispute between South Africa and the Netherlands, was handed over Friday to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria by police, an embassy spokesman said. Reuters reported.

Mr. De Jonge, who had been held on suspicion of arms smuggling for black guerrillas in South Africa, was forcibly taken by police from the embassy grounds last week after an attempted escape. The Netherlands strongly protested the police action.

The Belgian parliament's lower house gave a vote of confidence Friday to a limited program of tax cuts and higher social benefits that Prime Minister Wilfried Martens plans to enact before an early general election on Oct. 13.

Spain's air traffic controllers planned to go ahead Saturday and Sunday with a 48-hour strike, but minimum services decreed by the government will make the work stoppage largely symbolic, the controllers' union said Friday.

The Democratic Renewal Party, a new political group set up by supporters of President Antonio Ramalho Eanes of Portugal, has been formally recognized, the state bulletin said Friday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Solidarity Pushes for Election Boycott

WARSAW (UPI) — Leaders of the outlawed Solidarity trade union, accusing authorities of "four years of repression, unlawfulness and arrogance," have urged Poles to boycott parliamentary elections Oct. 13.

An underground bulletin published by the union said: "Now Solidarity calls on all those for whom freedom is not an empty idea to refuse to take part in the voting."

The call to boycott the elections was made Tuesday at a secret meeting of the union's coordinating committee, according to the bulletin. The last parliamentary election, normally held every four years, took place in March 1980, before the social upheaval that spawned Solidarity.

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BRIEFS

Election Boycott
Lawless Solidarity trade union
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every four years, took place,
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sum in 2 Weeks
Convening the assassination
of President Ronald Reagan
Friday afternoon, the pope
sent to proclaim the end of
seven alleged conspirators
Mr. Agosto, serving a life term
lawyer's plan that he should
his erratic behavior damage
Mr. Agosto declared, "I
think that in this generation
there is no one who would
have enjoyed it," he said.

**U.S. Social Equality
Vs. Social Mobility**
"Americans live more easily with
vast differences in wealth
and income than any other people
in the West," says Tom J.
Fater, president of the University
of New Mexico. Why? "First,
because our culture continues to
nurture belief in political and social
equality."

The rich are not allowed to
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or entitled to deference; indeed,
they pretend "that they are just
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else.

Americans also are comfortable
with inequalities of wealth
because of "a twinned belief in
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and, consequently, in a connection
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and merit, or, if not merit, at
least luck."

Mr. Fater says, "There are
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is largely a myth." Nevertheless,
he says, "it is hard not to be
impressed by the evidence of
social mobility over generations."

Short Takes

With a crackdown on drunk
driving gathering force across
the United States, a soup compa-

ny held a contest in New York
for the best nonalcoholic drinks,
dubbed "mocktails." Maria Fatore,
who tends bar in Manhattan,
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tomato juice and healthy dashes
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Worcestershire sauce, garnished
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a fiery concoction of tomato
juice, Tabasco sauce and jalapeño
pepper oil.

Elizabeth Branton, 13, of Falls
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title-holder for selling the
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sold 11,200 boxes of assorted
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the Washington area's subway
system, the Metro. "I push a lot,"
she said. "Sometimes they try to
streak past you, and you look
them in the eye and make them
feel guilty."

AMERICAN TOPICS

**Figures on Missing
Said to be Overblown**

A single missing child is a tragedy, but a widely publicized figure of 1.5 million children missing in the United States is nearly 50 times the real figure of about 31,000, according to Manuel Marquez of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as quoted by The Hartford Courant. The newspaper said state and local officials agree. They say most of those 31,000 are runaways, not kidnapping victims.

Mr. Marquez said the FBI has no idea how the 1.5 million figure was reached.

Lieutenant Robert J. Adams of the Hartford police said, "It's just not the national crisis that it's been made out to be," adding: "It's emotional because you're talking about kids."

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The Associated Press

IN THE SWING — Cardinal Bernard F. Law of Boston takes a ride on a swing at the Sunbeam Point Vacation House in Hull, Massachusetts. The cardinal had received a check for \$160,000 on behalf of the camp for poor children from a chain of pizza restaurants.

He held a contest in New York for the best nonalcoholic drinks, dubbed "mocktails." Maria Fatore, who tends bar in Manhattan, won the \$1,000 first prize for her "New York Deli" made of tomato juice and healthy dashes of mustard, horseradish and Worcestershire sauce, garnished with a dill pickle. A runner-up was the "Cajun Tomato Queen," a fiery concoction of tomato juice, Tabasco sauce and jalapeño pepper oil.

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—Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGGINS

**Regan Derides Impasse
Over Budget for 1986;
Talks Are to Resume**

By Helen Dewar
and Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, has denounced the congressional budget stalemate as "ridiculous."

House-Senate negotiators, who broke off the talks Wednesday night, indicated Thursday that they would try again, possibly next week, to agree on deficit reductions for the next three years.

But there was no movement toward an agreement, and congressional leaders agreed that the outlook for a settlement was "not encouraging."

In an outburst Thursday that matched the recriminations of congressional negotiators when their talks broke down, Mr. Regan urged conferees in the Senate and the House of Representatives to return to the talks and "cut federal spending, cut federal spending, cut federal spending."

The dispute is over how to trim the federal deficit, projected at more than \$200 billion annually, by about \$50 billion the 1986 budget begins.

The White House and congressional negotiators agreed last week on a framework for settling differences that would have allowed Social Security and military spending to increase at the same rate as inflation, but difficulties have arisen over how to carry out the agreement.

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray III, Democrat of Pennsylvania, contended the Senate was wrong in characterizing a House-proposed compromise on domestic and military spending as inadequate. "We left the door open that we perhaps could make some more movement," he said.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, called on the Senate to return to the negotiations, saying it was "kind of childish to be walking out."

In the Senate, where Republicans remained angered over the White House's abandonment of

their proposal to freeze Social Security retirement benefits and disability payments, a Republican caucus gave a vote of confidence to the Senate negotiators, led by Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee.

White House intervention continued to be an irritant for the Senate Republicans, who felt slighted by President Ronald Reagan.

Senator Lawton Chiles, a Florida Democrat, said the Republicans were angry at the White House and House Democrats for rejection of the Social Security freeze. But, with President Reagan in the hospital, "you don't dump on him so you dump twice" on the House Democrats, Mr. Chiles said.

Mr. Regan made no distinction between the two chambers in condemning the delay in passing a congressional budget resolution.

Every city in the United States "has a budget," Mr. Regan said. "Every state of the union has a budget. The federal government, the world's largest economy, the strength of the free world, is about to go into its new fiscal year without a budget. How ridiculous can you get?"

Mr. Regan said that "at the current rate, we will have no budget at all," an outcome he called "disgraceful."

Reagan Appeal Is Rejected

The Senate brushed aside Thursday a strongly worded appeal from President Reagan and failed to end a filibuster blocking legislation that would give the president vastly increased power to veto spending measures, The New York Times reported from Washington.

Since Wednesday a bipartisan group of primarily liberal lawmakers has stopped the Senate from considering the legislation. The vote to halt their filibuster was 54-42. Sixty votes are needed in the Senate to end debate on legislation.

The proposal would permit a president to reject individual items in an appropriation bill. Governors of many states have this power, known as a line-item veto, but the president must sign or veto an entire bill.

It was Roosevelt, a former assistant secretary of the U.S. Navy, who overrode other recommendations and personally selected this spot as the 240-acre (96-hectare) site of what is known today as the Bethesda Naval Medical Center where President Ronald Reagan is recuperating from abdominal surgery.

It was Roosevelt who chose the design of the main hospital building, an 18-story, 588-foot (179-meter) tower that dominates the surrounding landscape and is the architectural centerpiece of a facility that offers a full spectrum of medical services.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Say No to Bad Trade Laws

The U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives are racing to pass untimely trade laws. Several years of surging imports and stalled exports have wiped out jobs and stirred up voters. In the competitive haste to provide a "solution," the Republicans who control the Senate and the Democrats who lead the House have turned to crowd-pleasing protectionism. It is a quest that will do more harm than good, choking off yet more trade, the lifeblood of economic expansion everywhere.

Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois has entered the contest with a bill to impose a tariff surcharge on imports from Japan, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea, and demanding that Japan and the European Community be charged with unfair trade practices. Although his surcharge contrivance is less sweeping than some of the half dozen other tariff proposals, his power as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee makes it the most menacing.

The co-sponsor is Missouri's Representative Richard Gephardt, chairman of the Democratic Caucus who, like Mr. Rostenkowski, is looking for issues to boost himself higher up the House ladder when Speaker Tip O'Neill retires next year. The Senate co-sponsor is Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, but the main agitators for protection in the Senate are Republicans John Danforth of Missouri and John Heinz of Pennsylvania. Both have bills aimed at Japan.

America's trade imbalance is indeed a terrible problem. The excess of imports over exports has more than tripled in five years. Some imbalance is tolerable, but the deficit reached a record total of \$123 billion last year, and it continues to grow. Since 1980, imports have risen one-third; exports not at all. A major reason is the high value of the dollar. Even as the dollar's value now declines, it will take a year for effects to be felt. Some markets will turn out to have been lost forever.

Understandably, the most afflicted indus-

tries, workers and communities howl for help. But what may appear useful to any of them is not necessarily advantageous to America. Textile and clothing want firm quotas to limit imports and have lined up majorities in both houses. Manufacturers of telecommunications gear want curbs on imports from Japan. Producers of cement, carbon black and ammonia want a protective pricing system.

Some of the pending bills like Mr. Rostenkowski's would offer automatically to relax any new import restrictions if other countries relaxed theirs. But that ploy for leverage could easily backfire and invite retaliatory restrictions abroad. It is a dangerous game.

To meet these pressures it is no longer sufficient for the administration to preach the merits of free trade and talk tough to America's trading partners. Some industries and their employees and communities are clearly in distress. The administration has turned its back on meaningful aid to help them adjust to foreign competition, contending that it is either improper or ineffective. That callous response ignores what was obviously wrong with past aid programs. They doled out assistance with no assurance that the recipients would make the necessary, often painful adjustment. Instead of abandoning the effort, the government needs to revive and reshape it.

A deeper problem is the easy tolerance of huge budget deficits and high interest rates, which drove up the dollar's value. The best thing the administration and Congress could do for the whole economy, including the foreign trade sector, is to rein in those deficits. Yet on this vital front, all hands dither.

It is reassuring to hear the White House hinting that President Reagan would take the worst of the trade restrictions now before Congress. It is disquieting that the administration offers no better alternative to repel the pressures that inspire them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Mideast Bazaar Opens

There is a fuss now over the list of Palestinians nominated by Jordan to join it in talks with the United States. The Israelis, who insist that they want any Arabs who come forward to conduct direct talks with them, see in the list the familiar Arab effort to peal off the United States instead. Nor do they like the particular Palestinians on the list. The U.S. State Department took the occasion of the Israeli grumbles to assert that it is not going to let anybody "veto" its drive for peace in the Middle East.

Well, come on, fellows. In the great bazaar that is the Middle East, who really expected that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, whose fingerprints were on the list, the Jordanians passed on to Washington had it in mind mainly to make things easy for the Israelis? Surely he was more interested in testing the best opportunity the Palestinians have ever had to open some kind of diplomatic contact with the United States — and to do so in a fashion allowing him to keep his place in the rapids of Palestinian politics. It is precisely the Palestinian interest in an opening to Washington, of course, that gives Washington the opportunity to encourage, as a price, a Palestinian opening to Israel. This is key.

And who really expected, for that matter,

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Toward Recession in America?

It is looking increasingly like the U.S. economy is going to drift into a mild recession at the very least. But for the rest of the world the slump in the dollar is even more important. It has been because of the strong U.S. dollar that countries around the world have been able to get into the American market. But as the U.S. economic growth fades away and the dollar slips in value, this market is going to shrink and the effects will be felt around the world.

— The Bangkok Post.

Reagan's Cancer Well Exposed

From his hospital bed President Reagan has taught us all a lesson about dealing with a disease we have too long whispered about, rather than come to grips with.

— The Boston Herald.

Overexposure is much to be preferred to the deceit and stealth that went into hiding President Woodrow Wilson's condition from the country when a stroke prevented him from active work. The relationship between a president's health and world events is too important, the stakes in an age of nuclear peril are

too high, for the country to return to the days when aides would impose a blackout on information about the chief executive's condition.

— The Chicago Sun-Times.

Women and Politics in Nairobi

The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which has been ratified by over 60 countries — the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam being among the first — is not a mere recitation of natural rights but a prescriptive document with little dashes of totalitarian thought. Women are not merely to be the equals of men. They should together with men form a re-fashioned society. What, one wonders, will the ordinary women of Kenya make of all this? Surely very little.

The delegates are in actual fact or by adoption First World intellectuals. They would like perhaps to impose their solutions, their panacea on the whole of untutored female humanity.

Women in different countries will free themselves in their own different ways. The United Nations applies a broad instrument which is sometimes dangerous and really a continuation of colonialism by other means.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR JULY 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Doctors Employ Color Photos
NEW YORK — Doctors in New York are employing color photography in their work. The up-to-date surgeon now notifies the attending physician that he wants an "autochrome" or photographic plate in colors, of the condition of the patient. Philadelphia physicians have also been making these photographs. In the treatment of cancer, color photography has in an indirect manner proved invaluable. Often there is a difference of opinion among surgeons and the advice of an authority is sought. When the consultant sees a colored plate of the cancer, he is better able to reach a decision than from an ordinary photograph. Dr. Henry W. Fraunfeld, of the hospital for Joint Diseases and Deformities, says, "I see in color photography an effective weapon against malignant and infectious disease."

1935: Wallace Denounces Capitalism
SEATTLE — "Competitive capitalism" was attacked [on July 18] by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, who, before the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, declared that the 36,000 families with the largest incomes in the United States were today receiving as much money as the 11,000,000 families with the least incomes. "Once the requisite is conquered," he said, "the prime requisite for operating competitive capitalism — abundant resources and relatively few people to use them — has disappeared. Competition for resources becomes dangerous. The capitalistic survival of the fittest may come to mean the survival of the shrewdest. That one man has \$1,000,000 while another has only \$10 is less significant than the power that the first man has over the second."

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The Deficit Looks Deliberate

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — To hear White House spokesman Larry Speakes tell it, President Reagan emerged from anesthesia righteously demanding action on the budget deficit "this week." That sounded fine — except that it now appears that the deficit was deliberately created by Mr. Reagan to do away with Democratic social programs dating back to the New Deal.

Why says so? David Stockman, the departing budget director. And also Friedrich von Hayek, the Nobel Prize-winning economist who has been a guru of Reaganomics.

Their comments suggest that the action the president demanded "this week" is what he really wanted as far back as the mammoth tax cuts he steered through a bedazzled Congress in 1981 — budget cuts to dismember post-New Deal government. He has ruled out tax increases, and the disastrous budget "compromise" he announced

on July 10 would result in more military spending and no reduction in Social Security cost of living benefits. The only way to compensate is to kill or prune even more social programs — such as student loans or Medicare.

But Mr. Stockman, who claims a reputation for candor, spilled the beans. After the budget director announced his resignation, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York said Mr. Stockman had told him that even in 1981 Mr. Reagan knew the tax cuts would mean loss of revenue, but that the president had accepted the resulting rise in the deficit in order to bring pressure on Congress to pass the budget.

That contradicts what Mr. Reagan then publicly argued — that cutting taxes would expand the economic base and increase revenues. In his 1980 campaign he even contended that the increase in revenues from the tax cut would pay for the military buildup he also planned.

But Senator Moynihan said Mr. Stockman told him that the real plan in 1981 was "to have a strategic deficit that would give you an argument for cutting back the programs that weren't desired. It got out of hand."

Mr. Stockman, a former student of Mr. Moynihan's, denies "any such conversation," but not the substance of the allegation. Mr. Moynihan said he had had dozens of private talks with Mr. Stockman. Their "trust," he said, was that "the principal purpose of the tax cuts was to provide a basic upon which to shrink government."

Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, the Budget Committee's ranking Democrat, made a similar charge. He told the Association for a Better New York in January 1984 that Mr. Reagan "intentionally created a deficit so large that we Democrats will never have enough money to build the sort of government programs we want."

When I cited the possibility of a planned deficit in an article last spring, it caught the attention of Dr. Eberhard Kohler of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna. He sent me a transcription of an interview with Friedrich von Hayek that appeared in the magazine Profil 13, in Vienna, in the issue of March 23, 1983.

After hearing that his work had influenced both Mr. Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that many of the president's advisers had come from "circles I am acquainted with" and that he was wearing a set of cuff links given him by Mr. Reagan, the economist commented:

"I really believe Reagan is fundamentally a decent and honest man. His policies? When the government of the United States borrows a large part of the savings of the world, the consequence is that capital must become scarce and expensive in the whole world. That's a problem."

But, Mr. von Hayek continued, "you see, one of Reagan's advisers told me why the president has permitted that to happen, which makes the matter partly excusable: Reagan thinks it is impossible to persuade Congress that expenditures must be reduced unless one creates deficits so large that absolutely everyone becomes convinced that no more money can be spent."

Thus the economist said, Mr. Reagan "hopes to persuade Congress of the necessity of spending reductions by means of an immense deficit. Unfortunately, he has not succeeded!"

But he has, more than Mr. von Hayek could know last March. Now he wants more. While some Americans may agree that a shrunken government makes a deliberately created deficit "partly excusable," such a deficit still reflects a reckless deception with worldwide consequences yet to be calculated. And congressional Democrats should realize the source of the pressure they are under to sell their political birthright.

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The government committee that had kept the secret of the bomb project (neither Admiral Nimitz nor General MacArthur knew about the bomb until July) said it should be considered not just as a weapon but "in terms of a new relationship to the universe." Forty years on, it would be extravagant to say that the new technology of mass destruction has had such a transforming effect spiritually or practically. Why should it? Conventional munitions on the ground at Verdun killed many more people than nuclear weapons have.

Pug Henry, protagonist in Herman Wouk's "War and Remembrance," says: "Either war is finished, or we are." It is too soon to say whether we are, but war certainly is not. It flourishes beneath the nuclear umbrella.

However, the first two bombs were war-enders and life-savers. They prevented perhaps a million American casualties and probably spared Japan at least 10 times the 210,000 deaths they caused. Each bomb killed fewer people than were devoured in each of the two B-29 raids on Tokyo.

Those raids were previews of what the autumn would have brought. Japan had 2.3 million regular soldiers, 250,000 garrison troops, 5,000 kamikaze aircraft. Children were being trained to strap themselves with explosives and roll under tanks. There were potentially 30 million partisans with the will to die shown by Japanese on Okinawa and Iwo Jima.

U.S. officials were too uncertain of the new technology to risk a nuclear demonstration for Japan that might have been a dud, producing hardened Japanese resolve. There were just two bombs. Until after the second bomb fell, Tokyo was bent on a face-saving (and perhaps compromise) bloodbath.

The use of the bombs was seized upon by persons eager to portray America as a crude giant whose technological power is disproportionate to its moral maturity, a nation with a cold Machiavellian heart beating slowly beneath a thin layer of idealism. But Machiavelli's bad reputation is the unjust price he paid for being an instrumental master in a world addicted to moral evasions.

He said that a material and mental capacity for violence underlies a great nation's power. The moral imperative is to economize violence by distinguishing between legitimate and illegitimate uses. Legitimate uses are to reduce violence and preserve or promote good objectives.

In a few years, the Enola Gay is to be displayed with other aircraft at a new museum at Dulles Airport in Virginia. It will be visited by hundreds of thousands of fathers and their children and grandchildren who would not be alive had the two bombs not made unnecessary an invasion of Japan. The museum will be a school teaching sobriety.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, contributed this to The New York Times.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe Into the SDI Gap

The President vs. Cancer

Thank you for the opinion column "State of Mind May Help Cancer Patients" (July 18), by Norman Chotzinoff. Mr. Reagan has made it abundantly clear that he will not bear passive cancer patient. He will demand his personal condition will be the same vigor as he has approached the presidential duties. Hopefully, the American public will be able to see that if the president can't stand up to the threat of catastrophic illness, so can the nation.

The worst thing about cancer is the fear of it. To face it honestly and openly and with a bit of humor is half the battle. If Mr. Reagan can survive this challenge now, certainly history will remember him for it.

One out of four Americans eventually, this has crept up to almost one in three. We are saving having to face the reality of what it means to get cancer, or the reality of someone who has it.

ROBERT McGEEHEN, London

An Exhibit Enola Gay For the Kids

By George F. Will

SUITLAND, Maryland — America needs a spacious attic, and one corner of it is here. Some corner: 25 buildings house the Smithsonian's reserve collection of aircraft. A Soviet anti-aircraft missile sits next to John Kennedy's campaign plane, "Columbia." There is a Grumman "Avenger" of the sort the young George Bush was shot down in. But the sight that causes a visitor to catch his breath is the dull silver fuselage of a B-29 bearing the stenciled name "Enola Gay."

The atomic age, which began in secret in a New Mexico desert at dawn 40 years ago July 16, announced itself 21 days later when the Enola Gay's bomb bay opened. The fuse unleashed neutrons that created in 22 pounds of uranium an explosion that occurred in one-tenth of a millionth of a second.

In 1932 in Cambridge, England, at Cavendish Laboratory, James Chadwick discovered the neutron, the key to penetrating the atom's nucleus and unlocking energy from matter.

Thirteen years later, when the B-29 fliers asked what they had volunteered for, they were told that their 509th Composite Group was "going to do something different." When they reached Tinian, in range of Japan, Tokyo Rose was on the radio reading the doggerel that Americans on Tinian had written to ridicule the 509th's strange training mission:

"But take it from one who knows the score, the 509th is winning the war."

Well, yes. At the stunning moment in New Mexico when Robert Oppenheimer had thought of "the shattering of worlds," a general had simply said: "The war's over."

As the Enola Gay approached Japan the copilot was writing a letter to his parents. He wrote this sentence:

"There will be a short interruption while we bomb our target." Next, he wrote this in a wild hand: "My God."

The government

ARTS / LEISURE

Pioneering Christie's Press Officer Altered Market

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Last week, a man who played a key role in the recent history of Christie's and the art market at large stepped down quietly after delivering a speech worthy of an Evelyn Waugh character. The speech — deliberately

SOUREN MELIKIAN

rambling in the English upper-class manner, feigning amateurism, sometimes allusive and irresistibly funny to insiders — included two basic facts: John Herbert, head of Christie's press office and a board member, was retiring after 26 years; and during that time the house's annual sales went from £2.3 million (including unsold items) to £350 million.

What Herbert did not say was that this fantastic expansion owes a good deal to the press office of Christie's, just as Sotheby's parallel development can be linked to its press office. One of the most striking changes in the auction market over the last quarter of a century has been its transformation from a semi-confidential affair, essentially confined to a handful of professionals, into a huge public show.

Without John Herbert, auction-house press offices might never

Sotheby's to Recall Judaica From Buyers

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sotheby's has agreed to recall from buyers a collection of rare Hebrew books and manuscripts and distribute them to institutions where they would be available to scholars and viewing by the public.

The tentative agreement, approved by Judge Robert E. White of State Supreme Court in Manhattan, was part of a settlement with the New York state attorney general, Robert Abrams. The auction house waives all profit from the sale.

Abrams had sued Sotheby's for auctioning 56 rare Hebrew books and manuscripts in June 1984, charging that the auction house knew that Alexander Guttmann, who smuggled the books out of Nazi Germany 45 years ago, did not own the

books and therefore had no right to sell them. The two most valuable items Guttmann sold, in a private sale through Sotheby's, are a 15th-century Bible and a 14th-century machzor, or prayer book. They will go to Yeshiva University in New York and the Jewish National University Library in Jerusalem, respectively. An anonymous donor offered the institutions \$300,000 to buy the books.

In addition, Guttmann, an emeritus professor at a rabbinical seminary in Cincinnati, will receive \$900,000 from Sotheby's — about half the sum raised by the auction and the private sale. Guttmann has said he smuggled the books "at great personal risk" from the library of a rabbinical seminary in Berlin that was threatened by the Nazis, who destroyed the seminary in 1942.

has existed. A pure product of the English upper class, educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, Herbert could have drifted into the civil service. Instead he went into journalism, spending two years with the Glasgow Herald as a sub-editor — an experience he called "tough but invaluable." His next job was with the Daily Mail, and he then traveled to the opposite end of the political spectrum, working at the Daily Telegraph from 1951 to 1957.

Getting one step closer to the Waugh image of the aristocratic turned journalist, Herbert joined Patrick Dolan & Associates, a firm of public relations consultants, and for six months became a government spokesman — for Western Nigeria, which had recently attained self-government.

Herbert's task (friends say he succeeded) was to build up a presentable image to the Western media, pushing into the background suggestions of corruption and nepotism and stressing the British heritage of dedicated civil service.

His next job seemed child's play in comparison: The PR firm detailed Herbert to Christie's to advise on dealing with the news media. He set up the first press office in auction-house history, and a year later, in 1959, joined Christie's as press officer and a director.

Christie's archival, Sotheby's, led by Peter Wilson, was blushing its way through the media. Herbert was assigned to orchestrate a low-key publicity campaign. Sotheby's Goldschmidt sale of seven Impressionist paintings in 1958 had been a landmark in auction history, not only in terms of marketing but in attracting the media.

Sotheby's fed the press pre-sale stories through personal connections, and got enormous publicity at the grand finale through the brilliant staging of a quasi-theatrical performance. Sotheby's was on the rise and, through Wilson's calculated gambles, outdistanced Christie's from then on in terms of revenue.

Christie's policy was different. Its management kept an eye on profits as much as on revenue. It wanted to project an image of soundness and traditionalism that would keep intact its strong ties to the British aristocratic establishment — a major source of important works of art over the past two decades, as illustrated last year by the £21-million Chatsworth sale of Old Master drawings.

Herbert had a lighter touch than the competition. With his long experience as a journalist, he had an instinct for what news would sell and whom to get in touch with. After a good sale he would often stress the works of art rather than the prices, though he was just as eager as Sotheby's press officers to see these prominently publicized. When Velasquez's portrait of Don Juan de Pareja was sold for \$2.31 million in 1970, establishing a record auction price for any work of art at the time, the name of Velasquez seemed to ring louder than the figure in Christie's press office.

The glittering crowd included hard-core Italian habitués, wealthy women whose husbands are in publishing (Rusconi, Balsamo), politics, (Craxi, Fanfani) or business (Marzotto). Some customers may drop hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on Valentino's costume clothes, said the designer's partner, Giancarlo Giannini, adding that such extravagance could be "slightly embarrassing."

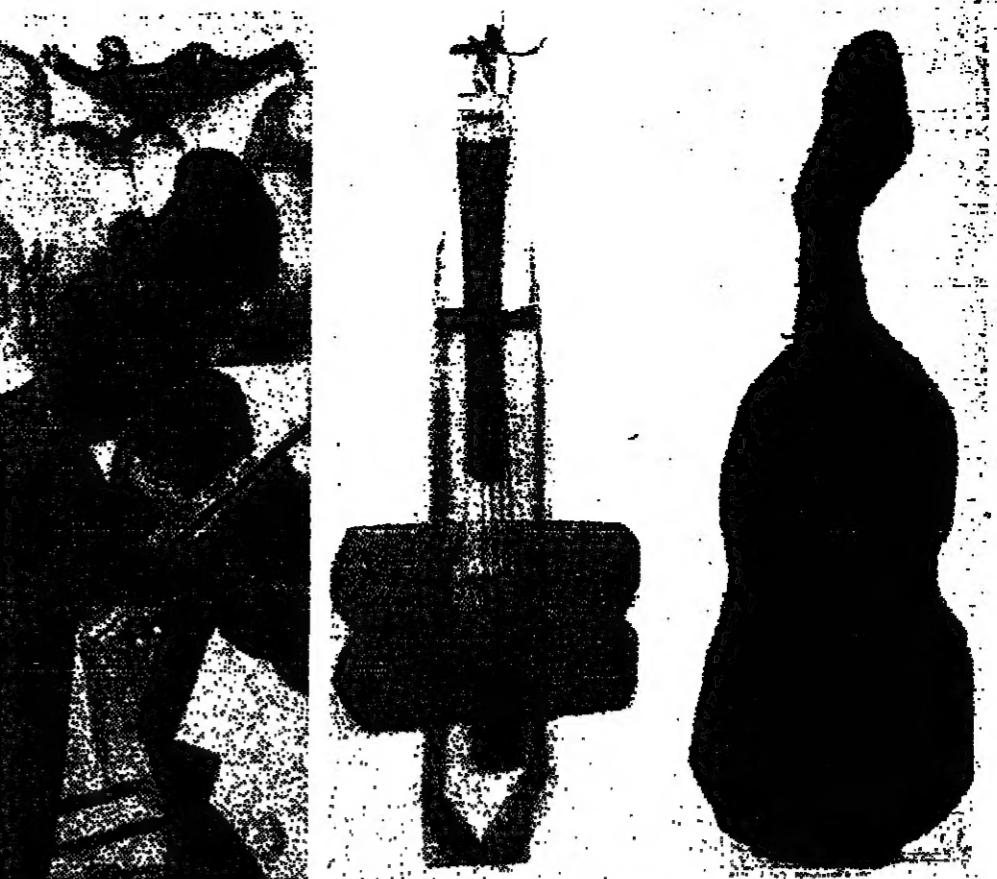
American fans included the U.S. ambassador, Maxwell M. Rab, and his wife, Ruth; the socialites Ann Getty and Nan Kemper; the model Lauren Hutton; and the decorator Peter Marino, who is doing Italy's new apartment in New York. Milton Stern, who is responsible for the success of Oscar de la Renta's perfume, "Oscar," was also there; he will soon market Valentino's perfume.

Herbert's work as a journalist and a PR officer helped him in the

in her famous dash down the Yangtze." The medal sold for £5,000 in 1983, he noted.

Unflagging loyalty to colleagues makes any unkind word for his company unlikely in the book on "The Auction Revolution" that Herbert plans to write, though he reportedly tried very hard to stop the issuing of the 1981 press release in New York that said three paintings had been sold out of eight consigned by Dmitry Jodidio's Lausanne art dealership, Cristalians, when only one had actually found a buyer.

Yet, along with Wilson at Sotheby's, Herbert was one of the inventors of the peculiar kind of information that comes out of auction houses — positive, incomplete, obvious to damage and shaky attributions. He was one of those who devised now-standard formulas such as "this work by so and so is expected to fetch X amount," which, in effect, means: we want this work by so and so to fetch X amount." Picked up by news agencies, such statements have become a major factor in the art market that did not exist a quarter of a century ago. Propaganda, he is still a recent invention.



The look of music: From left, a Chagall fiddler (detail, 1923-4), a Picasso violin (1912-13) and Joseph Beuys's cello wrapped in a blanket with red cross (1979); show has 550 works.

The Sight of Sound: 20th-Century Artists on Music

By David Galloway

STUTTGART — When the early Modernists stormed the barricades of 19th-century aesthetics, they were not merely determined to free the painted canvas from its mimetic chores. Above all, they sought to transcend the physical plane by producing works as autonomous as music. Wassily Kandinsky pointed the way with a series of lyric "Improvisations." This "Animal V.C." has only been awarded 53 times — the recipients include 31 pigeons, 18 dogs, 3 horses and the last award made posthumously in 1949 to Simon the cat who was present in HMS Amethyst.

"I fumble in the dark," wrote the Czech painter Franz Kupka in 1913. "Yet I believe I can find

something between hearing and seeing, to produce a fugue with colors," as Bach produced it with sounds." That belief was shared by many of Kupka's contemporaries, and the direct influence of Bach's polyphony was registered almost simultaneously in Munich and Paris, 1908 and 1910.

Georges Braque's first collage-paintings and Pablo Picasso's early assemblages were also indebted to that spirit. They suggest the complex symbiosis between the visual and musical arts in the 20th century. It is a theme regularly cited by art historians but never definitively explored. Stuttgart's Neue Staats-

galerie seeks to correct the oversight with an exhibition called "Vom Klang der Bilder" (Concerning the Sound of Pictures).

The show was first discussed more than a decade ago. Its realization depended on an unusual convergence of circumstances. First came the bravura museum extension by the Scottish post-Modernist James Stirling, inaugurated in March 1984. Initially described as "Stirling's Bunker," the colorfully extroverted building rapidly won the most skeptical hearts and among modern art museums in Europe its standing figures are exceeded only by the Pompidou Center in Paris. Furthermore, with special funding provided by state lotteries the Stuttgart museum has not suffered the radical budget cuts that have crippled many West German museums.

For the first year in its new quarters the Staatsgalerie presented its own imposing collection. Then the fact that 1985 was officially to be the "European Year of Music" encouraged Karin von Maur, the curator, to launch a long-cherished variation on a musical theme. An anniversary celebration of composers in four-part harmony lent the final touch, as well as ensuring corporate support: Handel, Bach, Heinrich Schütz and Alben Berg thus became her melodic allies.

George Segal's "Rock 'n' Roll Combo" greets visitors to the exhibition. In Stirling's soaring, sloping lobby with its acid-green flooring, the plaster-white presences hold the stage surprisingly well. But the real show begins upstairs with an ensemble of paintings and sculptures inspired by Bach fugues, which play softly in the background. In the enfilade of rooms that Stirling derived from traditional museum architecture there are thematic presentations of virtually all the Modernist schools, from Futurism to Abstract Expressionism, Dada to Pop.

The titles of works emphasize the themes like "nocturne," "overture," "symphony," "improvisation," "sonata," "rondo," "rhythm," "counterpoint." Piet Mondrian's "Broadway Boogie Woogie" is here, as are Henri Matisse's series of "Jazz" collages. Arman's dissected victims and Andy Warhol's "Dance-Step Tango." The last relates with unintentional wit to constructivist attempts to transpose Bach's counterpoint into visual geometries.

Jackson Pollock is represented, if somewhat indifferently, by one of the drip-paintings composed while listening to a jazz recording. The impact of jazz on the New York School of the 1950s is otherwise under-represented, but the American avant-garde of the early 20th century comes into surprisingly sharp focus. In 1912, during his Paris apprenticeship, Marsden Hartley produced a "lyric Bach-Preludes and Fugues." Arthur Dove, Morgan Russell and Stanton MacDonald-Wright were also among the pioneers of chromatic Abstraction.

If Paris was the hotbed of such Modernist innovations, they were also being promoted in the United States by Arthur Wesley Dow, whose gifted pupils included Georgia O'Keeffe and Max Weber. Meanwhile, Alfred Stieglitz had purchased the only Kandinsky exhibited at the New York Armory Show, and reprised the artist's revolutionary study "Concerning the Spiritual in Art" in Camera Work.

The interdisciplinary aspect of the theme begins, perhaps, with Pi-

et David Galloway is a writer and professor based in Wuppertal, West Germany.

U. S. Sells Beads Made on Shuttle

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The first products manufactured in space for commercial use are now on sale — good news for anyone who needs millions of microscopic latex beads.

Many companies can use the beads to calibrate instruments that make or measure finely ground particles. The National Bureau of Standards has begun shipping vials of the beads at \$384 for a milliliter vial.

The beads, 12,500 of an inch in diameter, were made distortion-free in zero gravity aboard the space shuttle Challenger using a process developed by NASA and Lehigh University in Pennsylvania.

Valentino Firmly in Lap of Luxury

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Times have changed. Since the days when a couture collection was perceived as a social offence and frate feminists, throwing tomatoes at the bejeweled Rome designer of treating women as sex symbols, today, luxury is in and Valentino is an institution. As he strode down the runway Thursday night after

lofty luxury notes with an authority that keeps growing each season. But despite the dazzling mixture of cashmere and furs, embroidery and satins, he managed a feeling of utter simplicity by keeping the clean lines and subdued details under control. What dominated was the seduction and femininity in Valentino's clothes.

The silhouette was strong-shouldered, long and lean and perched on very high-heeled pumps. Except for some long coats, Valentino stuck to very short, very slim skirts. "Women don't like it when you fool around with hemlines," he said. Still, the short, skinny look was not as skimpy as in the past. Valentino mellowed his lines with softly gathered skirts under small zippered tops, and threw in some voluminous knit blousons, edged with Persian lamb or silver fox.

Color exploded, not only in brilliant evening gowns but in daytime clothes, such as double-faced wool coats brown on the outside and orange, green, cobalt blue, poppy red or hot pink on the inside. Color extended to pastel plaid suits under generous coats in larger blankets plaid. Black was used as a counterpoint, with dramatic, Stendhalian blacks and reds. Pink scalloped collars and cuffs gave a demure, ingenuous feeling to black velvet cocktail dresses.

Evening, accented by sumptuous embroidery, was another colorful scene. Embroidery was spread on dinner suits, across shoulders, down sleeves and around hems. Paisley motives alternated with heavy gold embroidery, almost Renaissance in spirit. Lavishly embroidered evening sweaters were worn over taffeta skirts, dipping in the back. The finale, white ball gowns decorated with crystal beads, came as a pleasant contrast.

Details included jeweled shoes by Cavalli, berries of all kinds — from colored Persian lamb to solid sequins — and long satin gloves. All this luxury has paid off handsomely for Valentino, his couture house, which employs 200 people (using only two sewing machines), is the \$120-million business. (He still, however, appears to feel that he needs the protection of the little Renaissance statue of the Virgin that one of his attendants carries to each fashion show.)

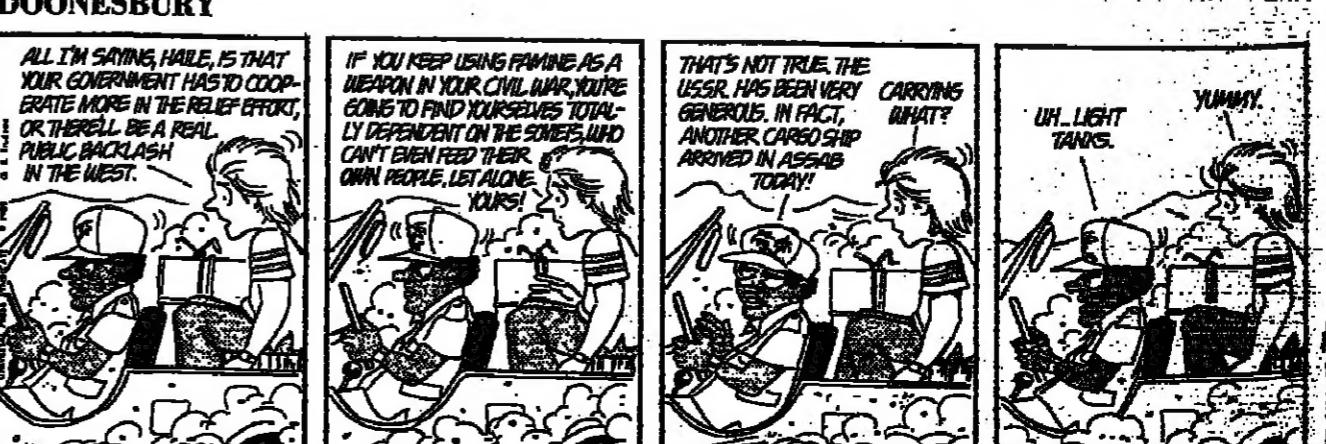
Except for André Lang, the rest of Rome couture is a bit like local wine: It does not travel. The Baroque collection was a case in point, loaded with all kinds of baroque details, including jet fringes on gray lamé suits. Ballostra showed one too many epauletts on military suits, but the evening picked up speed with some pretty gowns, in-

cluding a red one that seemed sprinkled with diamond dust.

Lang died six months ago but business goes on thanks to his companion, the hairdresser Olivier Rossetti. The collection was true to Lang's old perfectionist approach, with many well-tailored suits under silk blouses, which sell at the price of gold. Roberto Capucci, a Roman designer well-known for spectacular styles, attended the Lang show but insisted he was there only as a friend and was not responsible for the attractive evening gowns. Rossetti said he had formed a studio of three Parisian designers, including the talented Marc Audibert, who designs the Orts ready-to-wear collections in Paris.

Rome couture could get a shot in the arm soon. It is rumored that the top Milan designers Armani, Versace, Krizia and Missoni plan to show couture collections in Rome next season.

DOONESBURY



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INDONESIA

New Investment Board Chief Ginandjar Sets A Fast Pace

It is not always easy to do business in Indonesia. Often it is necessary to use extra energy (and sometimes other resources too) to get things done here. You are bothered by high costs which make our goods expensive in the world market. You are choked by bureaucratic red tape... we are now studying measures, drastic if necessary, to put an end to or at least alleviate those factors which hold back or impede investment... now is the time to take fast and, if necessary, unorthodox actions if we are to create an efficient and competitive private business sector... I believe in the old saying that the least government is the best government."

These are snippets from an address by Minister Ginandjar Kartasasmita to a luncheon gathering of Jakarta's foreign business community in late March of this year. He had been only a month in his new post as chairman of BKPM (the Indonesian acronym for their national investment board) and had already met with British and American ambassadors and key local business groups to solicit their complaints and suggestions for improvements.

By April Ginandjar could boast of streamlined investment application processes and a reform of customs procedures so drastic it startled all observers.

Ginandjar's pace, passionate zeal, frank assessments, and sympathies with the problems of private business are much appreciated but the foreign business community has remained guarded, watching for policy changes to back the Minister up. For

strictions, and enacted a major reform and modernization of its tax system. The result is low inflation, high foreign exchange reserves and Indonesia's credit is very good.

Ginandjar now means to bring the kind of political pragmatism and will that stabilized the nation's economic indicators after the oil price drop to bear on the precipitous fall in foreign investment. Private investment in 1984, measured applications approved by BKPM, dropped 68 per cent from 1983 levels, to about \$1.2 billion. Foreign investment tumbled 57 per cent and domestic investment went down 72 per cent, to \$1.05 billion and \$1.1 billion respectively. The new BKPM chairman is flush with the success of his two years in charge of a "Buy Indonesia"

program to support domestic products—during which he was characterized, he says, as a "nationalist zealot" on procurement.

World recession and confusion over Indonesia's new tax laws are generally blamed for the investment decline, but even without it Ginandjar faces the formidable goals of the fourth five-year development plan, which began in April 1984. It calls for a 22 per cent annual increase in private investment toward meeting a growth goal of five per cent annually through the period.

Ginandjar's first formal act in his new office was to gather the complaints of the foreign business community, a shortlist of what are viewed as policy stumbling blocks to investment opportunities. They include calls for expanding very limited areas open to foreign investors, enacting patent laws, relaxing land-holding restrictions for plantations agriculture investments, allowing foreign

companies to borrow rupiah from the five state banks (which control 80 to 90 per cent of all Indonesian banking capital), easing tight restrictions on expatriate employees, and easing pressures to use domestic products and services. The last item is precisely that upon which Ginandjar has built his zealous reputation.

The new Minister's task is to find a balance between what foreign investors want done to ease opportunities and what the Government wants to achieve for the national well-being.

"We will not stop looking for ways to increase efficiencies," promises Ginandjar. Ironically, the very pace of improvements being made have helped keep investors cautious. They like stability in the business climate as much as in a country's politics, and many are keeping arm's length away until the dust settles around the policies and programs of BKPM's new and energetic chairman.

Subroto Fattens a Lean Year For Oil Exports

Professor Doctor Subroto, Indonesia's Minister of Mines and Energy is the first to admit these are lean times for oil producers. Successful conservation efforts by Japan, Indonesia's main customer for oil, and price competition from China's exports to the same customer have hurt. Indonesia has tried to rest its case on reliability as a long-time supplier and also worked out price reductions and special oil blends of light and heavy stock to bring prices down.

They notified traders of 1st February 1985 retroactive price reductions on more than a dozen types of crude, according to a recent bank report. They have also given approval for Japanese traders to buy a crude blend of 70% of the preferred Minas,



Professor Dr. Subroto,
Minister of Mines and Energy

or Sumatra light, and 30% Duri, Sumatra heavy. The new blend is called "Sumatran medium."

Subroto noted competition from China in the Japanese market, and complained that, "They can price their oil in no relation to production cost. So they generally run 50¢ to a dollar below Indonesia prices. Refining technology can now overcome the quality differences in the two crude oils, which generally favor Indonesian oil."

Three new refineries were opened in 1984 by the state oil company Pertamina. Despite break-in problems during the start-up period, these plants will enable Indonesia to achieve virtual refining self-sufficiency in 1985.

Foreign trade is of major importance to Indonesia's economic development, as exports of goods and non-factor services average 22 percent of GDP and imports of goods and services 18 percent. In FY 1984/85, the value of Indonesia's gross hydrocarbon exports fell 4 percent, due to a slump in the oil prices, although gas earnings rose 35 percent. Oil and gas gross export earnings in FY 1985/86 are projected to rise modestly to \$14.3 billion from \$13.8 billion in FY 1984/85.

INVESTMENT FIGURES

		Foreign Manufacturing Investment		Aid Loans to Indonesia in 1985	
		(Million of U.S.\$)		WORLD BANK LOANS	
APPROVED	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	245.8	288.5	1,516.2	708.9	854.4
IMPLEMENTED	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	186.2	237.0	192.0	252.4	243.5
		CUMULATIVE		U.S.\$ 2,444 million family planning services project;	
June 1987 - September 1983		479 Projects		4. U.S.\$39 million part of total U.S.\$68 million health development project;	
APPROVED				5. U.S.\$45.4 million water supply project;	
IMPLEMENTED				6. U.S.\$47 million part of total U.S.\$244.5 million education project to develop new graduate-level programs.	
		INTER-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON INDONESIA (IGGI)		INTER-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON INDONESIA (IGGI)	
		U.S.\$2,405.8 million aid package for 1985/1986 from this creditor group; as recommended by World Bank and proposed by Indonesia.		U.S.\$2,405.8 million aid package for 1985/1986 from this creditor group; as recommended by World Bank and proposed by Indonesia.	
		Aid Package		Aid Package	
		U.S.\$572.4 million in bilateral soft loans at 3% interest.		U.S.\$572.4 million in bilateral soft loans at 3% interest.	
		(Total undisbursed aid loans into Indonesia for 1984 were U.S.\$3.7 billion)		U.S.\$1,833.4 million in multilateral loans at around 9% interest.	

EUROMARKET NOTE

U.S.\$400 million, ten-year note issuance facility will be launched this year in the Euromarkets. This is the first

such deal of significant size by a major sovereign borrower in the Far East. It is expected to be one of very few borrowing operations by Indonesia this year as the country already has substantial undrawn lines of credit.

The petroleum industry provides 65 percent of Indo-

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Upon boarding, passengers are escorted to their seats in the nose of our aircraft. This section, previously reserved for first class, combines a spacious, intimate, and secluded atmosphere.

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No airline has understood and fulfilled those needs better than Garuda with our new Executive Class.

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nesia's total export earnings and 60 percent of the government's tax revenues. Indonesian crude oil production has fallen from last year, responding to a downturn in oil prices in 1984 and OPEC supply restrictions. Total export of crude oil and condensate are running about 950,000 barrels a day. In February 1985, as part of a general OPEC price revision, Indonesia lowered the official price of Minas by one dollar to \$28.53 a barrel.

Proven crude oil reserves of 10 billion barrels and 40 billion barrels of probable reserves are declining slowly, but are still sufficient to support present production levels into the next decade. Delays in foreign contracts and work program approvals have contributed to a fall-off in exploration activity during the last few years. However, U.S. firms such as Diamond Shamrock, Caltex, and Arco are committed to investing hundreds of millions of dollars in new exploration for oil, coal, and other energy sources.

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Mr. R.A.J. Lumenta
President
Garuda Indonesian Airways

is interest to the jeweler in the not-too-distant future," claims Holmes. "Black opals just continue to go up in price because of scarcity. They are not controlled by an cartel nor is any stock held to keep price up. Some speculate that if over the world it someday surpasses the diamond in value, consider the ever-increasing supply." Was in Cleopatra's time an opal was the King of Jems". Enter Indonesia, and mining Irwan Holmes.

Bank and Manpower

and industrialization efforts hampered by a lack skilled workers.

Recognizing Indonesia's urgent need for training manpower, especially in the primary sectors of mining manufacturing, construction, communications and the service industries, the ADB directed over 10 per cent its lending to the country (over \$80 million) in education projects.

In addition to these efforts, the Park is on a selective basis, thus helps develop roads and ports to improve transport within and among the country's 13,500 islands has also extended assistance for water supply and sanitation facilities and urban development and housing.

At the end of 1984 cumulative disbursements of loans to Indonesia total \$762.2 million or nearly 20 per cent of the total amount effective loans. While there have undoubtedly been some delays in implementing certain projects, in large

Country Projects Review Jakarta between the Government and the Bank are helping to meet many problems and drawbacks you

Reviewing increased growth prospects of the last recent trends, Mengkab Riset dan Teknologi, Mr. Suryadi, Minister of Research and Technology, said, "The Bank's role in financing infrastructure development will be important with the implementation of the new economic policy. The Bank's role in financing infrastructure development will be important with the implementation of the new economic policy. The Bank's role in financing infrastructure development will be important with the implementation of the new economic policy."

The new building will be formally opened on 17th of July by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Chairman, Michael G.R. Sandberg. Dr. Arifin M. Siregar, Governor of Bank Indonesia, the country's central bank, will officiate at the ceremony.

Towards the new century

The Hong Kong Bank group has consistently demonstrated its ability to respond to increasingly sophis-

Telecom Plans Include Indonesian Astronauts, Digital Telephone

In June 1983 Mrs. Sally K. Ride pushed the button that deployed the third Indonesian communications satellite, Palapa B-1 from the Space Shuttle Challenger. According to staff assistants of Indonesia's Minister of Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications, Achmad Tahir, the astronaut who presses the button to launch Palapa B-1 in June 1988 may well be again a woman—will for certain be Indonesian.

Indonesia has accepted an invitation from NASA to send up their own astronauts; as of June 1985, the government had reached a shortlist comprised of seven men and five women. Four will go on to NASA for advanced training and, eventually, two will be

chosen to go up with the Space Shuttle that launches the fifth Indonesian communications satellite, replacing Palapa B-2 which malfunctioned.

Minister Tahir was appointed in March 1983, but has a long and sophisticated resume of service to Indonesia. He takes a certain glee in explaining the name origin of the satellite series: "In about A.D. 1351, a Majapahit commander took an oath that he would not eat the *palapa*, a delicacy here, before he had united the country." National unity is a prime motive for creation of the satellite communications program, and satellite technology is very much a delicacy to a developing country.

Hong Kong Bank 100-Year-Old Presence in Jakarta

"I suppose you could say we're following the pace set by the new headquarters at number one Queen's road, Hong Kong," muses Alistair Cook, the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation's area manager in Jakarta of the Bank's new facility in Jakarta, Wisma Metropolitan II on Jalan Sudirman. He adds, "This is a new concept in design for us from the traditional office, and is an accommodation fit for the 21st century."

It is intended that the new premises will house the sub-

ticated banking and financial requirements around the world. In Indonesia, the Bank will also seek to meet the challenge of future needs by broadening the range of its services to customers and by improving its internal resources through emphasis on advanced methods and staff training.

In Jakarta, the Bank is strengthened by its relationship with PT Wardley-Summa Leasing. Since 1981 Wardley—the merchant banking arm of the Hong Kong Bank group—has had a 50/50 joint

venture with the Bank's new facility in Jakarta, Wisma Metropolitan II on Jalan Sudirman. He adds, "This is a new concept in design for us from the traditional office, and is an accommodation fit for the 21st century."

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premises will house the sub-



New headquarters for Hong Kong Bank in Jakarta.

branch, which is being transferred from down-town Kota, and the Management, Credit and Marketing departments. The sub-branch will provide a full range of banking services and will cater to the new office developments and upper and middle-income residential areas, in the southern part of the Indonesian capital.

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Soetanto Calls On IGGI Donors To See Women As An Investment Resource

Addressing IGGI representatives early this month, Indonesia's State Minister for the Role of Women, Mrs. L. Soetanto, SH, applauded and amplified the findings of an informal World Bank Report, "Indonesian Women and Development", which held that the country's development goals can be better met if so-called "women's issues" stop being considered only as an isolated concern of social policy—and that measures of the productivity of women as a workforce start being brought into the mainstream of development project design. The report was requested by the Government of Indonesia to assist their ambitious policy goals for the role of women in the Repelita IV development calendar (1984-1989).

The World Bank report had observed that, "while Government policy acknowledges both the important contribution women can make to development and the benefits accruing to women from development, the main

thrust of these (current) programs focuses on women in the family, as the smallest, yet crucial unit of society."

This point had been made in the Report to explain the thrust and workings of the country's largest two current efforts to enhance the role of women, known locally as the "P2W-KSS" government program for a healthy and prosperous family and the "PKK" program for fostering family welfare. PKK is a non-government community-based movement of village level development operating under the aegis of the Ministry of the Interior. Though neither a women's nor formally a government organization, PKK's leadership is formed by the wives of chief executives at each level of local governance (e.g. provincial governors, village heads) under the guidance of their husbands and in their official capacities.

Indonesia has, by world standards, very advanced legislation and concern for women from development, the main

phone by the early part of the next century."

Three-quarters of the world's 600 million telephones are now concentrated in nine countries, according to Tahir. Indonesia ranks lowest in telephone density per 100 people among ASEAN nations, at an 0.4 rating. This is far below even the next lowest country, Thailand, with 1.05 phones per hundred people. The Philippines has 1.54, Malaysia 6.10 and Singapore 34.24 phones.

Repelita IV, the fourth five-year plan, aims to add an additional 750,000 telephone

line units to reach a density of 0.8 per cent in 1989, and the addition of 16,000 telex line units.

The 1983 Annual Report of Tahir's ministry shows consistent profits made through the five years of the Repelita III period by three government corporations: Public Corporation for Telecommunications, Telecommunications Industry (PT. INTI makes equipment), Indonesian Satellite Corporation (PT. INDOSAT) which rents access to the Palapa satellite system to other ASEAN nations at very healthy profits.

Indonesian Satellite Corporation (PT.INDOSAT)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1980	Rp. 12,492,378,395.00	Rp. 8,803,121,430.00
1981	Rp. 22,678,791,765.00	Rp. 8,952,365,166.00
1982*	Rp. 66,901,968,090.00	Rp. 22,048,123,230.00
1983	Rp. 111,059,956,349.00	Rp. 35,631,228,621.00

*Final figures.

INDONESIA

ASEAN Young Businessmen's Meeting '85

Efforts to raise investment

capital and bolster private sector participation in Asian economies have given special impetus to plans for the ASEAN Young Businessmen's Meeting '85, to be held in Jakarta from 12th to 15th August. The meeting is one of a series of activities being initiated by the Government of Indonesia in observance of "International Youth Year 1985", declared by a U.N. resolution in its 34th General Assembly.

The importance of the event is underlined by its illustrious list of sponsors, starting with Indonesia's President Soeharto and working down the ranks of ministers to the national coordinating committee chairman, H. Alamsyah Ratuprawiranegara, the country's Coordinating Minister for Social Welfare. Though government funded, the private sector, in the form of representatives from the Association of Young Indonesian Businessmen (HIPMI in its Indonesian acronym), will be organizing the event.

"Under the general theme of ASEAN in the 1980's, its economic challenges and prospects, we are addressing two main topics over the four days of the event: a look at young entrepreneurs as innovators and catalysts of change and national development in the region and a discussion on issues related to ASEAN economic cooperation," says Soeryadaya.

Soeryadaya cited four reasons beyond the formal observance of Youth Year for Indonesia's interest in hosting such an event: "The picture of youth is of great concern to Indonesia's leaders. We have 1.5 to two million young people in the job market every year, and the Government wants to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit. Also, its coincidence with the 40th anniversary of Indonesian independence recognizes that one complete generation has grown up since then and it's a good time to reflect on the future. The economic backdrop is that Indonesia's leaders have decided to strongly diversify into non-oil sectors of export manufacturing and all economies in Southeast Asia are facing slowdowns from the high growth rates of the 1970s and finding it harder to maintain the pace of growth."

Soeryadaya came to his

organizing task by dint of his being the Foreign Relations Committee Chairman of the Jakarta Chamber of Commerce, an organization with 9,000 regular members, over 20,000 direct members and, he estimates, about 800,000 indirect members—that is people whose own organizations maintain memberships in their name.

ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, has six members: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and, recently joined, Brunei.

Invited Speakers and Panelists

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

1. Mr. Alexander HAIG, *Former Secretary of State, United Technologies*.
2. Mr. Washington SYCIP, *Chairman of SJC Group*.
3. Mr. Ahmaw VIRAWAN, *Former Thai Finance Minister, now Chairman of Executive Board of Bangkok Bank*.
4. Mr. Kim WOO CHONG, *Founder and Chair of Daewoo Corporation, South Korea*.
5. Mr. Takeo FUKUDA, *Former Prime Minister of Japan*.
5. Mr. Mohtar KU-SUMSITHADJA, *Indonesia Foreign Minister*.

The Mandarin, Jakarta. Our location is only one of our strengths.

Being the one hotel situated in Jakarta's business centre certainly presents obvious advantages.

For one thing, it will leave you with ample time to work out in our superbly equipped health centre.

You'll be quite taken, too, by the other considerations that we've shown the executive traveller.

In the furnishings of our unusually large rooms for instance. And having Jakarta's finest continental and Chinese restaurants within the hotel.

Service standards throughout the hotel reflect a major investment in staff training. So that you will enjoy the same degree of excellence that is synonymous with The Mandarin, Hong Kong and The Oriental, Bangkok.

The Mandarin, Jakarta A member of Mandarin Oriental

Hong Kong: The Mandarin. Bangkok: The Oriental. Manila: The Mandarin. Jakarta: The Mandarin. Macau: The Oriental. Vancouver: The Mandarin. Singapore: The Oriental (1986). Kuala Lumpur: The Oriental (1986). San Francisco: The Mandarin (1986). Hong Kong: The Excelsior, an Associate of Mandarin Oriental. For reservation, call "The Leading Hotels of the World" or your travel agent.

Pursues Rating

The new lobby will have a atrium area. Rooms will bout 10 square meters and will feature desks lighting designed for esmen." La Porte adds, "estimates there will be eight new rooms per in the extension wing planned is a four-story wing with an outdoor pool, two squash courts and a health club. The construction was signed in June and La Porte says the extension and renovations will take 22 months. Sharmizi, a mese firm which built new Hilton Garden Tower, has been retained for the project.

La Porte describes it hotel was one of the first managed for its first years by UTA, the airline. "Hyatt took management in 1976," says La Porte. "There was the Hotel Indonesia and Borobudur was still under construction then." La Porte says that the Hyatt manages additional hotels in Indonesia, one in Surabaya which major business traffic to Asia and another in Bali, which services tourists from Europe and Australia.

Until two or three years ago up to 70 per cent of guests were Indonesian. This has begun to reverse. "Now about 60 per cent of the guests are European. 40 per cent Indonesian. 70 per cent of these guests coming from Surabaya, Bandung, major provincial centers in east and west Java, respectively.

Hyatt Aryaduta is owned a public company, H. Hotel Prapatan, but 90 per cent of the company's assets are controlled by the La Porte family. La Porte is the company's resident Director. Her husband, B.M. Lush, is the publisher of two daily newspapers, the *Observer* in English and *Merdeka* in Bahasa Indonesia.

Sari Pacific GM Sees No Urgent Need For New Hotels

The General Manager of Jakarta's Hotel Sari Pacific, Didier Tourneboef, considers the city to have enough hotel bed space at present, and the need for more unlikely in the short term given the current plans for expansion at various urban hotels and new hotels with plans or construction already underway.

In recent interview, he added that his own group, Pan Pacific Hotels, has no plans for more Indonesian properties at present.

Hotel Sari Pacific, which is marketed as "a hotel with

prize 32 per cent of the clientele. Another 22 per cent are Japanese business people and 14 per cent are Singaporeans. Though there are some airline crews using the facility, Tourneboef says there are few tourist groups staying in the facility, since they are mostly in transit at larger hotels. A testament to the popularity of the hotel's ambience is reflected in its popularity with expatriate and local residents, who comprise 17 per cent of the Sari Pacific's regular guests.

Commenting on plans to make Jakarta a stopover destination in the government's ambitious tourism development program, Tourneboef suggested that coordinated marketing of areas like the so-called "Thousand Islands" or Pulau Petri has yet to be done and that the city will need a stronger transport

and communications infrastructure to hold travelers in the area. However, he applauded the efforts of Joop Ave, the Director General of Tourism, to use the formal opening of the new airport at Cengkareng this month as a tourism promotion event.

Ave has invited travel trade press representatives from 20 countries to attend the official opening, to be made by President Soeharto, where it is rumored the airport will be formally christened with a new name. Presently, it is referred to by the name of the village in which it was built.

Extensions of hotel capacity are just completed, planned or underway at three city hotels, the Hilton, Borobudur and Hyatt Aryaduta which will add over 450 new rooms to existing Jakarta facilities. Three new hotels have also been announced or are underway: Westin Landmark, Four Seasons Jakarta and Novotel Oriental. They are due on stream in 1987 or 1988 and will add over 1,200 more rooms to the city's capacity.

In a city where business facilities are not always easily available, the Mandarin Jakarta has also developed one of the best Business Centers among the four top ranked hotels. Individual travelers doing business in Jakarta have easy access to secretarial services, radio paging, word processing, telex and message-taking services. Facsimile and a larger word-processing machine have also been recently added.

The potential for tourism here is great, if properly merchandized and packaged," he said, "especially so if Jakarta is coupled with another destination, perhaps the Thousand Islands or with Yogyakarta and Solo in central Java or Bogor, and Puncak in the hills above the city." All three are within relatively short distances of the city.

McCafferty maintains that

Jakarta Should Be Marketed With Shorthaul Sidetrips Says Mandarin General Manager

Indonesia generally, "has all the ingredients to become a top tourist destination." The new airport in Jakarta is a plus, he says, but cautions that the tourism infrastructure needs improvement if the city is to expand its present status as the political and business center of the nation to a tourism center as well.

The Jakarta Mandarin is a member of the Mandarin Oriental Hotel group, and a sister facility to the renowned Oriental in Bangkok and Mandarin in Hong Kong, recently nominated as two of the three finest hotels in the world by readers of the influential magazine, *Institutional Investors*. In keeping with the group's tradition of excellence, The Mandarin Jakarta was recently voted the best business hotel for accommodation and food and beverage facilities in a poll conducted by *Asian Finance* magazine.

The hotel has its own purpose-built staff training center staffed by a full-time training manager. McCafferty maintains that



Didier Tourneboef,
President Manager,
Hotel Sari Pacific

Astra's First Venture Into the Hotel Business, Managed by Spain's Sol Group

Spain's Sol group of hoteliers will manage and market the new 418-room Bali Sol hotel in a three-way partnership with PT Astra International Inc., a large Indonesian conglomerate, and the Kuwait Investment Office, which oversees that oil-rich country's foreign financial transactions. The Spanish group is the largest in a country which has more tourists than population in holiday season and, according to its Executive Director of the Overseas Division, Mr. Ordernas, they are the largest resort hotel company in Europe: "Of 94 hotels, we have only 12 business hotels in towns. The rest are resorts."

He noted, "People will want to be with nature in Bali," surmises Ordernas, "so we have incorporated open spaces everywhere. We have a lobby that looks out onto the beach and the open area next to the pool and between the major buildings is 40,000 square meters."

Headquartered in Mallorca, the group is highly integrated in its European operations. They make their own ice cream, operate bakeries,

meat factories, car rentals, buy their produce direct from the farmers and are considering the purchase of their own industrial fishing boat. Their own boutique also markets holiday clothes under the Sol label.

They have also created a concept that bridges the non-stop bonhomie of the club concept and the creature comforts and aesthetic details of a five-star hotel. Reminiscent of the legendary "G.O.'s" or professional "organizers" of activities at the club, the Sol group employs 500 of its own house-trained "entertainers."

Unlike the French prototype of the holiday club concept, the Sol group offers amenities like room service and a selection of restaurants. The Bali Sol will feature European, Chinese, Indonesian and outdoor grill eateries.

The Queen Beer

Visitors to Indonesia soon become familiar with the bright red signs which identify bars and restaurants and at the same time promote Anker beer.

Anker beer is Indonesia's most popular local beer. It is brewed in Jakarta by P.T. Delta Jakarta, a partnership of overseas brewing interests and Indonesian investors.

The company employs 750 staff in its plant at Pluit in northern Jakarta and in addition to its best known product Anker beer, it also produces Three Horses stout, Shanta super shandy soft drink, and since November 1984, Carlsberg beer.

The young-at-heart stop at the sign outside the Tanah Merah for cold drinks and a hot disco beat.

For lovers of things Latin and continental, just follow the signs to Cas Espanola and continental cuisine.

For those who are into the giant disco scene, there's the new Stardust, beaming out the best and the biggest in town with disco-videos, flashing lasers and star wars effects.

Jakarta is full of surprises. Whatever your choice of entertainment it's all here, seafood restaurants, authentic Japanese Kats Oke bars, continental pubs and jazz clubs, elegant nightspots and casual discos. Just follow those bright red signs anywhere in Jakarta for a great night out.

Iarmoko

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P.T. PACIFIC WELLOG

Schlumberger

Garuda Hopes Air Pass and Longhaul Routes Will Fill Fleet Capacity

Garuda is reputed to have the largest operating aircraft fleet in Asia, apart from Japan Air Lines. Under its former director, Wiweko Soepono, the airline had concentrated on building its

fleet size and capability since 1968. Last May, a new president was appointed, Reynen Alvin Johannes Lumenta. He means to fill airplanes rather than buy more: "We have no intended physical expansion

before 1989. We must first take steps to achieve increased utilization of our aircraft. Expansion will depend on the success of that utilization."

Lumenta wasted no time putting his plans into motion. In February of this year, Garuda introduced its new Indonesia Air Pass, which offers three flat rate travel packages to tempt overseas travelers to stay longer in the country and make more use of domestic flights between provincial capitals.

Garuda offers reserved seats, that may be booked in advance, in a US \$300 option for 10 days maximum with stops in five cities, US \$500 option for 60 days and US \$300 option for 33 cities.

Last month, Garuda inaugurated another unique effort to increase its longhaul tourist and business traffic, the "Interchange" operation with Continental Airlines of the United States. A single Boeing 747 aircraft will fly a new route from Bali to Los Angeles, with stops in Guam and Honolulu en route.

Lumenta hopes to cement a deal with Thai International Airways similar to that with Continental, which would give Garuda increased

A similar arrangement with Singapore International Airlines is also being negotiated, with an eye towards access to Japan markets in combination with the Garuda Indonesian Air Pass program. Again the teaser will be direct Bali access for SIA, which already flies to Jakarta.

At one time, the govern-

"We think labor transport is one market to Brunei," notes Lumenta by way of explaining Garuda's decision to start flights to that newly independent country, to begin in April 1986. Brunei is also a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Royal Brunei Airways already flies to Jakarta.

Every year in a 22-day period, about 40,000 to 50,000 travelers make the hajj or pilgrimage to Mecca from

overs, but the execution of the plan is still incomplete," he advises.

Airline as Public Utility

Reyen Alvin Johannes Lumenta has been Garuda's president only a short time, but he has already built a reputation for fast action and easy accessibility. Lumenta was formerly the President-Director of Merpati Nusantara domestic airlines, which was absorbed by Garuda, and

six Boeing 727s. Yet the company is financially sound, with no outstanding debt problems and has suffered no major cutbacks in recent government austerity measures.

Garuda now flies to 27 provincial capital cities and, with its Merpati domestic airline subsidiary, also runs a network from those capitals to what would be the equivalent of towns that are county seats in the United States. This Garuda/Merpati combination is called the "Interline" system and works to support Garuda's pioneer flights intended to open remote areas.

The importance of Garuda as a kind of pioneer "wagon train" eastward is due to Indonesia's being so gigantic an archipelago, with 13,667 islands; five to six thousand of which are inhabited. Trains and ships and highways cannot tie the nation together as quickly and effectively as aircraft.

The goals of the third five-year development plan (Repelita III), which ended in 1984, were to increase air transport services by means of an enlarged air fleet, more flight frequencies, and raising the capacity and safety of Indonesian airstrips. 66 airfields were built or enlarged over the period to give access to more places which had never before known regular air service.



Part of Indonesia Airways Fleet

ment protected its national carrier by forbidding entry to any airlines but Garuda. This meant all traffic had to arrive first in Jakarta, with onward domestic flights to Bali. Besides discouraging tourism with an extra stop en route, it had the effect of choking Jakarta's air corridors with transit passengers.

Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world, Indonesia. "One year we carried 70,000 hajj," recalls Lumenta, who explains that Garuda has expanded its access to Saudi Arabia with stops in Riyadh and Dhahran. Formerly Garuda flew only to Jeddah. "There is already an agreement for these new stops

has seen the growth of Indonesian air services over a long time.

He sees the years of 1980 to 1985 as a time when acquisition of new aircraft was essential to building the Garuda fleet for national development purposes. In that time, Garuda purchased nine Airbuses, twenty-eight F28s and

Schlumberger's Wireline Logging: A Success in Exploration



Schlumberger Cyber Service Unit Truck

In its rapid progress towards the 21st century, the Indonesian petroleum industry, led by the state oil company Pertamina, has continuously increased the sophistication of the technology used in its exploration and development program. This has resulted in a doubling of its success ratio in the drilling of oil and gas wells over the last fifteen years, bringing it far above the world average.

The story of commercial oil production in Indonesia began a century ago in Eastern Sumatra, although as early as the eighth century A.D. oil seepages in the Aceh region had been used in naval battles along the Sumatran coast.

Today's prospecting starts with geological identification of areas where oil accumulations are most likely to occur. These areas are subjected to geophysical study by airborne magnetic and gravimetric techniques and by seismic readings on the surface, yielding a "map" of the rock layers below the earth's surface. If results look promising, an exploration well is drilled, penetrating deeply into the earth's crust and returning rock cuttings to the surface for geological analysis. A quantitative analysis of the rocks and the fluids they contain is then needed to permit an economic analysis.

This need is fulfilled by Schlumberger and its Indone-

sian associate company, P.T. Pacific Welog, which deploy highly skilled personnel and advanced technology to produce a comprehensive profile of the underground environment. By providing technical services known as "wireline logging" to the oil industry, Schlumberger can give a more detailed and accurate measurement of the physical properties of the subsurface rock formations and the fluids they contain. Thus, a large element of guesswork, costly risk and time wastage can be eliminated from decision-making in this vital area of national resource exploration, planning and development.

"Wireline logging" was invented by two French brothers, Conrad and Marcel Schlumberger, who in 1927

produced the world's first electric log, which accurately measured resistivity versus depth inside an oil well.

Digital and Computer Technologies

"Today we use microprocessors in our logging tools downhole, and use new digital technology almost exclusively. This has increased both the accuracy of our measurements and the reliability of our tools," says Gatot Sam, a young Indonesian engineer currently working for Schlumberger in Japan.

Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, has always been progressive in its requirements. It recently commissioned Schlumberger to run a downhole triaxial seismic survey, the first ever in South East Asia.

This reputation for new highly accurate measurements has been complemented by the development of interpretation techniques by skilled personnel with long experience of Indonesia's distinctive geological environment.

Computers are now used at wellsites to interpret measurements recorded by complex instruments underground. A more detailed analysis is undertaken by specialist engineers with large mainframe computers at Schlumberger's interpretation centers in Jakarta and in Balikpapan, the oil capital of Kalimantan.

Trained Field Engineers
The company believes that technology is most effectively transferred through people and has long demonstrated its commitment to the career development of its Indonesian staff.

Over 15 years ago, Schlumberger started its program for recruiting and training Indonesian engineers. According to D.E. Baird, executive vice-president at the company's headquarters, recruiting is related directly to the level of activity in each country.

The company's worldwide reputation for service is based on continuous training programs for field engineers, technicians and field support staff. Over \$4 million is invested annually for training in Indonesia alone.

Research and Development
Since its start in the 1920s, Schlumberger has recognized the importance of scientific research. Its Research and Development budget has shown a steady increase through the years, irrespective of the business conditions, and amounted to some \$33 million in 1984. The company has also developed close links with leading universities throughout the world. In 1983, it set up a joint research program between the Institute of Technology in Bandung and its own research facilities in Tokyo.

This dedication to scientific research has resulted in numerous tangible benefits to the oil industry. Last year, a new reservoir, hitherto overlooked, was discovered within an existing oil field in Indonesia by the use of a newly developed nuclear spectroscopy instrument. "A discovery like this is especially cost-effective for our nation," says Ron Prayitno, an Indonesian Field Manager who joined the company in 1973. "The infrastructure for all the wells in the field is already in place. All that is needed is to feed the oil to the existing pipeline."

"Our aim is to continue to provide precise and professional well evaluation in support of Indonesia's oil industry," commented Bambang Nugroho Iman Harsono, President of Schlumberger's associate company, P.T. Pacific Welog.



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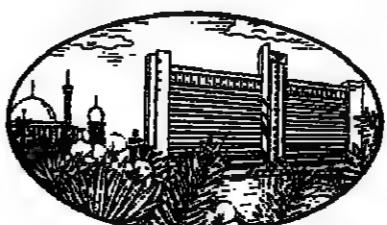
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Mixed in New York
In Speculation About EMS*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — The dollar turned in a mixed performance in volatile trading Friday in a session dominated by the collapse of the Italian lira and speculation about changes in the European Monetary System.

Despite the dollar's lackluster showing Friday, it managed to rise for the week, the first such gain after five consecutive declines.

Attention focused on the lira, which plunged by almost 20 percent against the dollar in Milan on Friday, prompting Italian monetary authorities to close the Milan Foreign Exchange. The dollar was fixed at 2,200 lire when trading was suspended, compared with the previous day's 1,840 lire.

In New York, the dollar ended at 1,900 lire, up from 1,862 Thursday. The pound ended at \$1.395, down from Thursday's \$1.402. The dollar

closed at 2,885 Deutsche marks, up slightly from 2,882, and at 8.81 French francs, up from 8.755. It was at 2,367 Swiss francs, down from 2,385.

American tourists seeking to buy lire for a vacation or sell unused lire after returning home were faced with an unusually wide spread from retail currency dealers.

At one Deak-Peprera branch in New York, lire were being converted into dollars at a rate of 2,300 to the dollar but were being sold at 1,800 to the dollar.

Jack Barbanel, a first vice president at Gruntal & Co. Inc. in New York, said markets were volatile not only because of the lira's plight but because of uncertainty over the course of interest rates and the economy in the United States.

"Traders feel very uncomfortable about where things are going," he said.

Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market tended to end around the day's lowest levels Friday, with professional operators cutting back their long positions as speculation of a further cut in the U.S. discount rate receded, dealers said.

At the close, seasoned dollar straight bonds mostly showed falls ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 point with selected issues falling even further, while floating-rate notes were between five and ten basis points lower, dealers added. A basic point is a hundredth of a percentage point.

One of the main factors in the market was Thursday's remark by Chairman Paul A. Volcker of the Federal Reserve Board that the 1.7-percent annual growth rate in the U.S. gross national product in the second quarter "was not necessarily bearish for the future."

The bonds, issued in 1980, are guaranteed by General Motors Corp.

Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. said that it was calling a \$100-million issue of floating-rate capital notes due 1990 for early redemption Aug. 30 at 100%, plus accrued interest.

The bonds, issued in 1980, are guaranteed by General Motors Corp.

Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. said that it was calling a \$100-million issue of floating-rate capital notes due 1990 for early redemption Aug. 30 at 100%, plus accrued interest.

The notes, issued in 1978, pay 1/4 point above the six-month London interbank offered rate.

Alpha Interferon Patent Suit Is Filed

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Biogen Inc. has filed a patent suit against Boehringer Ingelheim, the West German pharmaceuticals group, to prevent it from marketing eye drops containing alpha interferon.

The suit was filed Thursday in Vienna, where Boehringer's Austrian subsidiary plans to begin selling drops containing the genetically engineered substance next week. The product, as yet unlicensed, would be used to treat a herpes virus that affects the eyes.

Biogen, a leading biotechnology company, received a European patent to produce and market alpha-type interferon in 1984.

A spokesman for the company said the action was the first patent suit filed among international companies that manufacture genetically engineered substances.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

19 July 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of those funds whose names are preceded by an asterisk (*). The symbols indicate the type of fund: (A) - equity; (B) - bond; (C) - money market.

(D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (B) - bi-monthly; (M) - monthly; (R) - irregularly.

AL MAR MANAGEMENT \$164.20 (A) Al Mar Trust, S.A.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. \$22.80 (A) Comer, J. & Co., Ltd.

BF \$23.00 (A) Levens Int'l Fund

BF - Eurolander America \$21.00 (A) Levens Int'l Income Fund

BF - Eurolander Europe \$19.00 (A) Levens Int'l Positive Fund

BF - Eurolander Pacific \$19.00 (A) Levens Int'l Positive Fund

BF - Eurolander Pacific \$19.00 (A) Levens Int'l Positive Fund

BF - Eurolander US (M)F \$165.71 (M) Levens Int'l M. Smaller Cos.

BNKUS INDUS \$1,614.65 (A) Levens Int'l Positive Fund

BNKUS INDUSZ \$1,614.65 (A) Levens Int'l Positive Fund</

ACROSS

1 2lb or vermicelli
6 A pal of Curly
9 Reasoning power
12 F.D.R.'s predecessor
15 Word in a Maugham title
18 Namesakes of a wife of Esau
19 He wrote "Steps in Time"
21 Jinni summoner
23 "Man on the Run"
25 Most chary
26 Rampant fear
27 "Stolen Hours"
28 Silkworm
30 Apple dish
31 Erie-to-Buffalo dir.
32 European yard
33 Wading birds
36 Two shales
37 Kind of shrew
38 Col., e.g.
39 Determination
40 Kind of dough or ball
42 Common contract
45 Game-stopping word

ACROSS

48 Touched down "A Loss of Rosse"
53 Lon's follower
54 Flash of light
56 Have a real crush on
57 Burstyn or Drew
58 Trevi number
59 Fate
61 Represent
63 True grit
64 Bad actor
65 Advice to a toper.
69 Furor
71 Herzog is one
73 Orasias nickname
74 Jack from Miami, Ariz.
76 Concert hall
78 In back of
80 "The delicate": Shak.
82 Insect: Comb. form
84 Gypsy or Bedouin
88 To boot
89 "Breaking Away"
92 Chibchan
93 Ginseng or licorice

ACROSS

95 "Father of Lies"
96 Sei's cousin
97 Theater sign
98 Evergreen
100 Nabokov heroine
101 Chemical suffix
102 One of the Four Horsemen
104 Composer Julie
105 Fat
106 About 14 gallons in Budapest
107 No and J
108 Political worker
109 Fallen Angel"
112 School gathering
116 Rival
117 "Lost Horizon"
119 Diplomatic cooling off
120 Acid dye
121 She started with Stiller
122 Busher's word
123 Mild British oath
124 Greek letters
125 Número
126 Miles, in Madrid

DOWN

1 Footway —
2 "An apple —
3 Mineo and Bando
4 "The Secret Heart"
5 Proclaim
6 Rackets rulers
7 Work-safety agcy.
8 Between zeta and theta
9 Willow twig
10 Dies —
11 "Scar up the she —
Shak.

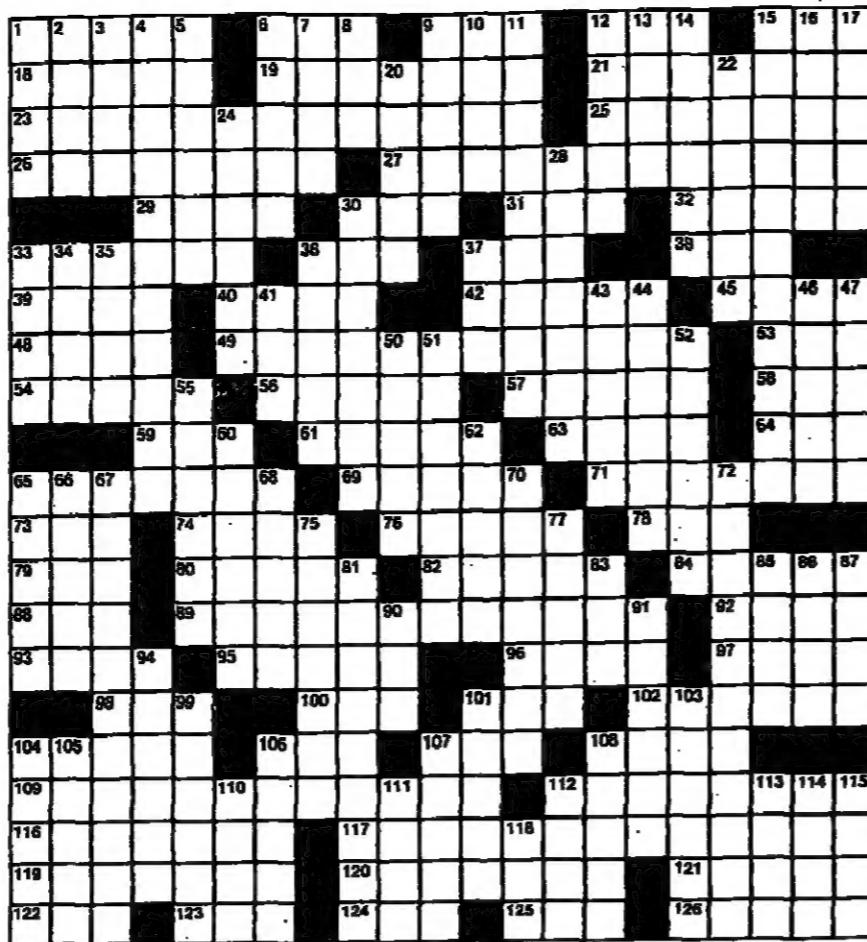
DOWN

12 Ship's bow area
13 Sharp sound
14 Male seals' surrounders
15 "Fugitive Family"
16 Schedule, in Metz
17 Word of welcome
20 Tall story
22 What Forman and Huston do
24 State north of Madras
28 Most desirable of goals

DOWN

30 Outdoor stairways
33 Hook's booty
34 Money holder
35 U.S. Open tennis victor over Arthur: 1972
36 Fashion fabric
37 Shade tree
41 Old English money
43 Town in Kenya
44 Nevertheless
46 Lesson of a sort
47 Resin used in making ink

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BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



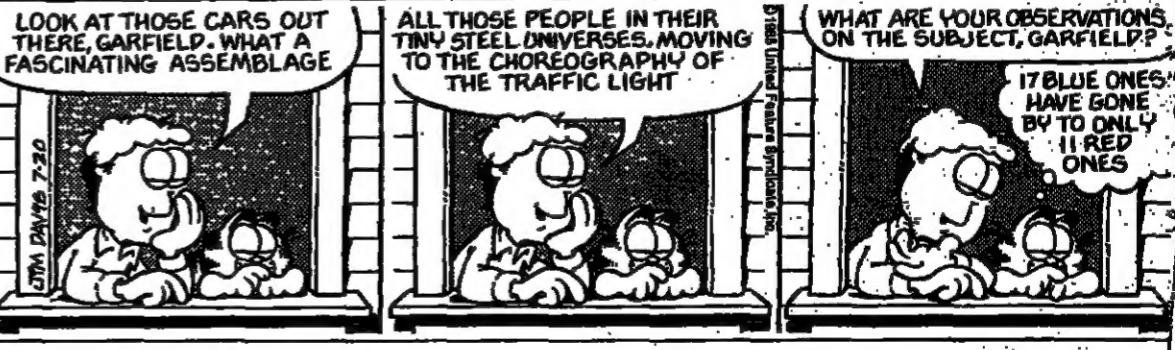
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BOOKS

Movies are fragments, glimpses, incomplete looks into imagined lives. Movie characters have nonexistent pasts and hazy futures; what we see, as Jimmy Stewart once drawled to Peter Bogdanovich, are "little, tiny pieces of time." But what about those pasts and futures? What happens before the house lights go down and after they've gone up? Did Judy Rogers and Jim Stark live happily ever after, after "Rebel Without a Cause"? Where did fate take Caspar Gutman and Joel Cairo in their search for "The Maltese Falcon"? What kind of parents raised "Taxi Driver's" Travis Bickle? Is there some kind of shadow world where these people, who we assume are imaginary, live out complex, troubling, interconnected lives, only a portion of which winds up on the screen? Wouldn't it be a kick to fill in the blanks, to really know what we only suspect?

In "Suspects," his first novel, David Thomson, a film critic and journalist best known for his eclectic,

provocative "Biographical Dictionary of Film," has put together what seems like a simple biographical dictionary of fictional film folk. Eighty-five individuals are included, characters appearing in 56 movies, almost all of them of the *film noir* variety, such as "Chinatown," "Double Indemnity," "Sunset Boulevard" and "Strangers on a Train." But these bios are not straight and narrow affairs; they are the creation of a mysterious, secretive narrator, a hidden (until the end) presence with a dark story to tell, a story whose fearful pattern only gradually becomes clear.

Writing in spare, almost existential prose, Thomson is so much in tune with these classics that he does a dead-on job of imagining, almost reinventing, his characters' lives, intricately cross-pollinating them with each other and with real-world types as well. It is eminently fitting, for instance, that "White Heat's" Ma Jarrett once worked for Buffalo Bill, that "Laura's" elated Waldo Lydecker read aloud to Henry James as a youth, that the "Sunset Boulevard" mansion was bought for Norma Des-

mond by "Chinatown's" Noah Cross and that she had a son who turned out to be Julian Kaye of "American Gigolo."

Thomson also enjoys occasionally postulating that these characters ended their lives in different movies from the ones in which they began — that the Amy Jolly whom Marlene Dietrich played in "Morocco" is the same woman as the Tanya she portrayed in "Touch of Evil," or even more complexly, that the Avia Gardner's Kitty Collins of "The Killers" aged into the Grace Deitl that Burt Lancaster's Lou Guarnini lived with in "Atlantic City." It's enough to make the head spin.

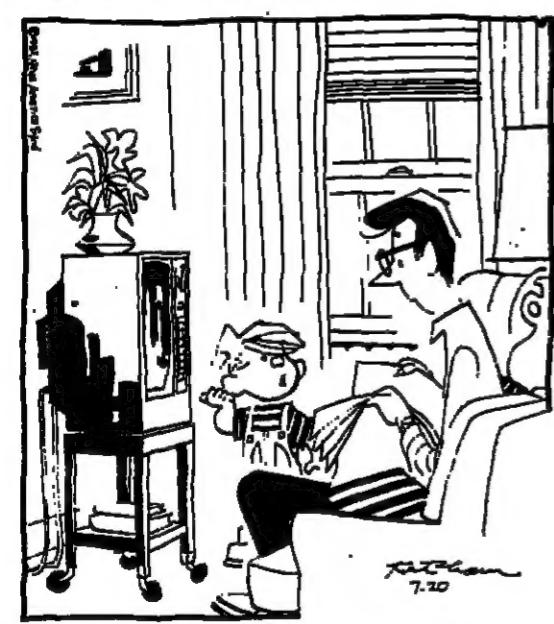
Since so much of "Suspects'" considerable enjoyment stems from familiarity with the characters — from an ability to see these people in the mind's eye — it follows that the more of these films the reader has seen, the easier it is to get the book's sometimes obscure references and the more one can enjoy what Thomson does with the protagonists.

Sometimes Thomson gets too clever for his own good — for instance, having Raymond Chandler in "The Long Goodbye" run into a "drunk named Fumin" in Mexico. And his tendency, as a member in good standing of the San Francisco media elite, to sprinkle the book with the names of fellow luminaries, such as Diane Johnson, Tom Luddy and Herb Caen (spelled Kane), wears a bit.

Thomson has undeniably pulled off an engaging tour de force in "Suspects," truly believing, as his narrator says near the close, that "the screen is like a map for our dreams on which we may always travel, without ticket, tiredness or pain. It is our greatest frontier, like a magic mirror." Yet it is equally true that one puts the book down a trifle disappointed. It's not that Thomson hasn't accomplished what he set out to, that his puzzle isn't elegant enough, but rather that it reminds us that what makes literary and cinematic fiction memorable is what happens in that tiny piece of time that's placed in front of us. "Suspects" set almost entirely on either side of that golden moment, is finally too peripheral and uninvolved to matter as much as we would like it to.

Kenneth Turan, film critic for California magazine and the National Public Radio program "All Things Considered," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Reviewed by Kenneth Turan

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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STROPS ESCAPES DRUSED
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SPORTS

Power Hitters Lead Orioles To 8-3 Victory Over Royals

United Press International

BALTIMORE — "Cal Ripken, Mike Young and Wayne Gross hit home runs, and Eddie Murray established a potential fifth-inning rally with a good defensive play to help carry the Baltimore Orioles to an 8-3 victory over the Kansas City Royals here Tuesday night.

Baltimore leads the major league

right move with a one-run lead after six innings," he added, referring to the Indians' manager, Earl Weaver. "I don't want to be satisfied after six innings but we want to win and need to win. Everything worked out."

Murray lined a two-run double in the first. Frank White replied to the Royals with an RBI single. Young hit his ninth home in the fourth, and Ripken hit his 16th home in the fifth for a 4-1 lead.

Hal McRae snapped an 0-for-16 streak against Orioles pitching with a two-run homer in the sixth inning. The homer, his sixth, came with White aboard and drew Kansas City to 3-1 now but at least it'll be 3-2. As soon as I made contact I thought it was 4-3 us, but after one step I knew it was still 3-1."

Murray played a one-hop liner, turned it into a first-to-shortstop-to-first double play that ended the inning. "Murray made that play look easy," Brett said.

Sammy Stewart also chipped in defensively with three scoreless innings of one-hit relief. Scott McGregor (8-7) scattered seven hits over six innings for the victory.

"Last time out, I gave up three runs in the seventh inning," McGregor said. "Bad made the

right move with a one-run lead after six innings," he added, referring to the Indians' manager, Earl Weaver. "I don't want to be satisfied after six innings but we want to win and need to win. Everything worked out."

Red Sox 10, Angels 1: Jim Rice and Bill Buckner each collected three hits and two RBIs for the Red Sox in Boston. The Red Sox scored eight runs in the third inning as Bruce Hurst won his fourth straight game.

A's 6, Blue Jays 4: Alfredo Griffin tripled home Mike Davis to highlight a three-run ninth inning that gave the A's a victory in Toronto. Steve Ontiveros pitched 2 1/3 innings in relief, allowing one hit for the victory.

Rangers 3, Tigers 2: George Wright, who had just six RBIs at game time, lined a two-out single to center to cap a two-run seventh and lift the Rangers in Detroit. Charlie Hough held Detroit to six hits through seven innings and struck out seven.

Mariners 5, Brewers 2: Jim Perry hit two homers and Bob Keeney hit one to power the Mariners in Milwaukee. Keeney's sixth homer of the season bounced off the left-field foul pole and broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh.

Mets 7, Braves 6: In the National League, Wally Backman went 3-for-5 and Darryl Strawberry singled home two runs for the Mets in a five-run fifth inning. The game, in New York, included eight errors. Backman increased his hitting streak to 10 games.

Giants 1, Cards 0: Jeff Leonard doubled off reliever George Frazier with one out in the ninth to score Cliff Davis from first base and lift the Giants in San Francisco. Mike Krukow struck out seven in pitching his first shutout.

Pirates 3, Pirates 2: Carmelo Martinez homered off John Candelaria with two out in the eighth to lift the Padres in San Diego. Craig Lefferts pitched the final two innings in relief of Dave Dravecky. Rich Gossage survived two minimum singles for his 19th save.

Expos 3, Astros 0: Joe Niekro earned his first triumph since May 24 in pitching Montreal to victory at home. Jeff Reardon got the final out for his 23rd save. Joe Niekro allowed the Expos only four hits, but he was the victim of two passed balls and a throwing error by catcher Alan Ashby.

Phillies 6, Reds 3: Jerry Koosman threw a seven-hitter over 7 1/2 innings, and Juan Samuel went 3-for-5 with two RBIs to lead the Phillips in Philadelphia. Koosman struck out four and walked none. Kent Tekulve got his ninth save. The Reds' starter, Mario Soto, fell to 0-11 with his eighth straight loss.

Dodgers 2, Cardinals 1: Len Matuszak's sacrifice fly—scored—Bill Russell in the seventh to lift the Dodgers in Los Angeles. Orel Hershiser allowed six hits over seven innings. The St. Louis starter, Jose Andujar, left in the sixth with a blister.

■ Reds Acquire Buddy Bell

The Cincinnati Reds announced Friday that they have acquired the third baseman Buddy Bell from the Texas Rangers for outfielder Dan Walker and a player to be named later, United Press International reported from Cincinnati.

Bell, who agreed to terms with the Reds through the 1988 season, had requested a trade from Texas after the Rangers reportedly failed to renegotiate his contract. He is a native of Cincinnati and had said that he wanted to play for the Reds.

Bell is hitting .236 with four home runs and 37 RBIs. Walker, in his 10th year with the Reds' organization, has a .167 batting average, with two home runs and six RBIs.

SPORTS BRIEFS

John Henry Is Hurt, May Be Retired

NEW YORK (NYT) — John Henry, the richest race horse ever and the most popular of his time, has developed a tendon injury that may force his retirement. The 10-year-old gelding's trainer has declared,

"If it is what I think it is, then I would have to say it's the end," said Ron McNally, the trainer. "If it is the end, I believe it happened like this instead of him being hauled off the track."

McNally said that John Henry has a swelling filled with fluid in the deep flexor tendon of his right knee. It can not be determined for about two weeks, the trainer added, whether the swelling represents merely an inflammation or more severe damage to the tendon, but he suspects it is the latter.

John Henry was purchased seven years ago for \$25,000 by Sam Rubin, who has collected the bulk of the horse's record \$6.5 million in earnings. The horse had been expected to make his first start of the year Sunday at Hollywood Park near Los Angeles.

Lammerts Wins 20th Stage of Tour

LIMOGES, France (UPI) — Johan Lammerts of the Panasonic team coasted across the finish line with a broad grin Friday, winning the 20th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race by 21 seconds over Kim Andersen of La Vie Claire.

Lammerts covered the hilly 225 kilometers (139 miles) from Montpon to Limoges in 5 hours, 52 minutes, 10 seconds. Bernard Hinault of Le Vie Claire retained the leader's yellow jersey but conceded 16 bonus seconds to his American teammate, Greg LeMond, second overall. Stephen Roche of the Redoute team, third overall, gained no time on Hinault.

The 21st stage Saturday is a 45.7-kilometer individual time trial around Vassiviere lake in Limousin. The tour concludes Sunday in Paris, with racers scheduled to reach the Champs-Elysees at about 3:30 P.M.

Bills Obtain Ferragamo From Rams

BUFFALO, New York (AP) — The Buffalo Bills have acquired quarterback Vince Ferragamo from the Los Angeles Rams in a National Football League trade for tight end Tony Hunter. The Bills will also receive an undisclosed draft choice as part of Thursday's trade, which the two clubs have been considering for months.

Ferragamo, 31, holds the Rams' record for most passing yards in a season, 3,775; most completions, 274; most attempts, 464; and most touchdowns, 30. He led the Rams to a berth in the 1980 Super Bowl against Pittsburgh and passed for 9,376 yards in his seven-year career with the Rams.

Hunter, 25, is a former Notre Dame All-American who was the 12th player taken in the NFL draft after his senior year. He had 69 receptions in two years with the Bills.

For the Record

The Denver Nuggets have announced the signing of their No. 1 draft choice, the center Blair Rasmussen, who said he looked forward to the more physical brand of play in the National Basketball Association. (AP)

Paul Holmgren, a forward for the Minnesota North Stars, has officially retired from the National Hockey League team after failing to pass a physical, the club said.

Talks to Resume Monday As Baseball Strike Looms

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Faced with an Aug. 6 strike deadline by players, baseball's labor negotiations have recessed talks for a new collective-bargaining agreement until Monday.

A three-hour meeting Thursday produced no substantive discussion on the primary issue — the owners' contribution to the players' pension and benefit plan.

"We had a brief discussion of the minimum salary and a briefer discussion of the benefit plan," said Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader. He said the owners' representatives offered no new ideas on the contribution matter, then added, "They have asked for a day to do some internal work."

Lee MacPhail, head of the owners' negotiating team, explained that he and his aides wanted time to "work on approaches."

"We're trying to find solutions to the problems," he said.

When the two sides meet again, there will be only 15 days before the players say they will strike if they have no agreement. Considering the extensive ground the negotiators have to cover, that does not seem like much time. The two sides have been meeting for eight months in their effort to replace the agreement that expired Dec. 31.

However, when asked about the pressure the strike deadline might place on the negotiations, MacPhail said, "In our minds, it doesn't change the pressure on you. You have a date you want to avoid a strike and you're conscious of that date. But we've always been ready to bargain as soon as they finished their analysis of our financial information."

At Thursday's session, the players gave the owners the report on financial information submitted to them by Roger Noll, an economics professor at Stanford University, who was hired by the Major League Players Association to study the finances of professional baseball clubs, according to the report by Roger Noll, an economist hired by the players union.

MacPhail and Fehr also were asked about the role Commissioner Peter Ueberroth might play in the talks.

"What the commissioner does is up to him," MacPhail said. "I've got a job to do. The Player Relations Committee has a job to do."

Fehr said that if the clubs "decided to have him act on their behalf, we'll treat him as we would any of their representatives."

Economist Puts Tigers' Profits At \$7 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The World Series champion Detroit Tigers earned \$7 million last year, second only to the Los Angeles Dodgers among major league baseball clubs, according to the report by Roger Noll, an economist hired by the players union.

Noll, of Stanford University, was hired by the Major League Players Association to study the finances of professional baseball clubs, according to the report by Roger Noll, an economist professor at Stanford University.

MacPhail said they had not had time to absorb the 47-page report, but he took issue with some points of the analysis.

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ART BUCHWALD

V-A (for Automobile) Day

WASHINGTON — It seems like only yesterday that we signed a peace treaty with the Japanese aboard the battleship Missouri, and told them they would never be allowed to make arms again.

"What should we do instead?" a defeated Japanese admiral asked.

"Why don't you make automobiles?" one of General MacArthur's advisers suggested.

"Ah so. But Americans make automobiles. How can a poor defeated country like Japan hope to compete with your wonderful cars?"

"Well, of course you can compete in the United States because Americans would never buy a Japanese automobile after what you did to Pearl Harbor. But perhaps you could make something that could be sold in Southeast Asia and other markets where people don't care about quality."

"Ah so. How do you build an automobile?"

Buchwald

"Why not? It isn't as if you're ever going to be able to sell any of those rickshaws in the States."

Several years later, the MacArthur aide, who was now working for a large New York bank, bumped into the ex-admiral in the Waldorf Astoria. "What brings you to New York?" he asked jovially.

"I am arranging dealerships all over America for our four-cylinder Kamikaze 3x2. It gets 24 miles to the gallon and has front-wheel drive, disc brakes, and a rear defrosting window. Here is a photo of it."

The American looked at it and shook his head. "You're wasting your time, Admiral. Americans will never buy a small car, particularly one with front-wheel drive."

"Ah so, but we only take one percent of the market among the teen-agers and college students."

"It won't work. We have a low affair in this country with gas guzzlers and big fenders. As a friend, I'm telling you to save your money, and try to sell your product to the Third World. They will drive anything they can get their hands on."

The ex-admiral bowed and said, "Perhaps you are right. But as long as I am here maybe I will find someone who is interested."

It was 1981, and both the American ex-admiral and the Japanese admiral had aged considerably. When the American walked into the luxurious offices of the ex-admiral, the Japanese stood up slowly and bowed.

"Ah so. And what brings you to Tokyo, my good friend?"

"I've been sent by the president of the United States," the American said. "He knows we go way back, and felt I should bring his message personally."

"He wants you to stop making so many damn Japanese cars."

"But if we can't make cars, what else can we make?"

"We want you to start making arms."

"But we don't know how to make arms."

"The president told me to give you this."

"What is it?"

"A book of instructions."

Ellen Zwilich Keeps Branching Out

By Tim Page
New York Times Service

DO YOU remember those time-lapse photography films they used to show in high school biology classes?" Ellen Taaffe Zwilich asked. "Years of growth were compressed into a couple of minutes. First you saw a root, then a sprout, then suddenly the tree began to grow branches, reaching out in every direction. It's as if the tree were dancing. Composers grow the same way. We twist upward, while trying to keep our roots and balance."

It is lunchtime, and Zwilich, the first woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for music, has shucked her pencils and music paper for the day. "I do most of my composing in the morning," she said. "Music's been running through my subconscious all night, so when I get up, I turn off the phone, and become unavailable."

Friendly, unpretentious and almost disconcertingly without any apparent neurosis, Zwilich does not fit the standard image of a classical composer. "Does the public have any image of us at all?" she asked. "I think that most people are under the impression that classical music is something written by dead people."

"American composers are shadow figures, and the general public is almost completely unaware of us. I'm talking about the well-educated public now; you know, the sophisticated people who fill the galleries, line up for the latest films and theater, and read the best new novels. Go out on the street and ask someone to name five living American composers. Maybe, just maybe, Aaron Copland will get mentioned, or maybe Philip Glass. Then you'll get a blank look."

A growing number of musically aware people might add Zwilich's name to the list. Since she won the Pulitzer Prize in 1983, interest in her music has grown considerably. At 46, she has created a handful of exquisitely honed works in a variety of forms, from string trio to symphony. She writes in an idiosyncratic style that, without ostentation or gimmickry, is recognizable hers. In her early works, one hears the influence of many composers; her 1974 string quartet, for instance, blends the knotty intensity of Béla Bartók



The New York Times

Composer Zwilich: "This great seductive force."

with the languorous emotionalism of Alban Berg. In her later works, one finds a clear, logical and seemingly inevitable structure — arching, charged melodic lines, aggressive rhythms and a prismatic combination of instrumental colors.

Zwilich's music is helping kindle interest in contemporary music among the often conservative established performing groups as well as the public. The San Francisco Symphony plans the first performance of Zwilich's Symphony No. 2 for its 1985-86 season. Performances of her works are also scheduled by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

She has been commissioned to write a piano concerto to be performed in 1986 by the winner of the Carnegie Hall International American Music Competition. Last October, the Indianapolis Symphony gave the first performance of her "Celebration for Orchestra." This month, Manhattan's Chamber Music Society

of Lincoln Center premiered her double quartet for strings at Alice Tully Hall. There have been recent recordings of Zwilich on small labels such as Northeastern, Cambridge and Leonard, and more are planned.

She has been composing since elementary school, and never doubted that this would be her career.

"I think every musician understands the Pied Piper story," she said. "Music is this great, seductive force that draws you on, and you follow wherever it may lead. That sounds awfully flowery, I guess, and I'm really not a wide-eyed romantic. I know technique is important; I believe in being as conscious a composer as I can, and I do a lot of thinking before I begin a new work. But then, once I'm writing, something mysterious happens, something beyond explanation — not so much an escape from reality as a confrontation with a deeper reality."

Despite her disclaimer, Zwilich is something of a romantic, at

least in comparison with many 20th-century composers. Still, it would be simplistic to label her a neo-Romantic, for her work has a notable degree of classical poise in its careful structure and temperate demeanor. Yet it is more impulsive than most neo-Classicism. "I write a personal music," Zwilich said.

She is blond and blue-eyed, and speaks with a husky, hybrid Florida accent. For 15 years she has lived in a one-bedroom apartment in a modern high-rise in the Bronx.

Like many composers, she was writing music before she knew how. "I used to simply make things up on the piano, and play them again and again; I didn't write anything down until I was about 10."

By the time she was in her teens, Zwilich was proficient on piano, violin and trumpet. She wrote a high school fight song, was concertmaster of the school orchestra and first trumpet in band, and a student conductor. By age 18, she was turning out full-scale orchestral works.

She attended Florida State University in Tallahassee, where she majored in composition. "Meanwhile, I was playing jazz trumpet, singing early music with the Collegium Musicum and composing. I had a band; it was a very open kind of place. Everything wrote got played immediately."

She received her master's degree from Florida State in 1962. After one dreary year teaching in a small town in South Carolina, she moved to New York to continue her violin studies with Ivan Galamian (who taught, among others, Itzhak Perlman, Pinchas Zukerman and Michael Rabin). She quickly established herself among New York's freelance violinists, and played in the violin section of the American Symphony Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski. During this time she married Joseph Zwilich, a violinist with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.

"I think some things never get easier. The challenge in composition — in all of the arts — is to be a whole person, not merely a reaction to the previous generation or to the previous century. And no matter what your track record, when you try to do something you've never done before, you risk failing on your face. So you have to work up courage. But I have this drive; it's sometimes an uncomfortable feeling, almost like an itch, but in some ways it's been my best friend, keeping me going."

Excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*.

PEOPLE

Firm Total for Live Aid Is Half Original Estimate

The confirmed total of contributions during last weekend's Live Aid concert for African famine relief is \$25 million (\$35 million), according to one of the organizers, the rock musician Bob Geldof. Earlier estimates had been twice as high, but Geldof had said before the concert that he would be happy if £12 million was raised. The first use of the money will be for airlifting drugs to Mozambique and trucking food into Sudan, he said. The aid will be distributed in drought regions throughout Africa, including Chad and Mali. Geldof said.

Despite charges of censorship, the U.S. House of Representatives says it will no longer provide the \$103,000 that the Library of Congress has spent to produce braille editions of Playboy magazine. Representative Charles Wylie, Republican of Ohio, introduced an amendment to cut the money from the library's budget, questioning the literary merit of the magazine. Wylie said the Library of Congress produced braille editions of 36 magazines, including Popular Mechanics and Good Housekeeping, all chosen by blind readers.

Bruce Springsteen, home after a trip through Europe, will play Washington on Aug. 5 to start a nine-week, 25-city tour of North America. The rock star, whose "Born in the USA" album has produced five multi-platinum, will appear with his E Street Band in RFK Stadium, the concert's promoter, David Williams, announced. Springsteen and his band have not played stadium-sized concerts in the United States before, for fear that his three-and-a-half-hour shows would lose impact in larger sites. In Europe, however, he played before crowds of up to 100,000 people.

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